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Profits Tax Bill Signed; Speed Planes, U. S. Told; British Destroyer Sunk

The World's Day—March 8, 1941

Washington: Bill Easing Profits Tax Is Signed

President Roosevelt signed legislation designed to eliminate hardships in the Excess Profits Tax Law which was enacted last year and applied to 1940 income.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a $188,863,963 deficiency appropriation carrying funds for defense housing, apprentice training, river and harbor improvements, and increase in Federal Bureau of Investigation ranks.

Edward P. Warner of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and Col. Allen George Green of the Ordnance Advisory Committee of the War Department are scheduled to leave for London shortly to join the "Harriman mission."

The Office of Production Management imposed mandatory priorities on nickel and neoprene, a synthetic rubber. It also announced that scrap iron prices would be fixed.

Agriculture Department officials expected more than 250,000 farmers to attend AAA birthday celebrations in the Midwestern and Southern farm belts to hear radiocast speeches by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace and Secretary Wickard. [Details: Page 17.]

President Roosevelt sped Averell Harriman on the way to Britain to "act as my personal representative . . . in regard to all matters relating to the facilitation of material aid to the British Empire."

New England: U. S. Planes British Victory Key

Allied victory depends upon speed with which the United States can fill English plane orders, declares Sir Herbert Ames, member of Canadian Parliament for 17 years. [Details: Page 9.]

Pros and cons of teachers "tenure" law in Maine discussed. [Details: Page 9.]

Air and Sea: British Destroyer Dainty Sunk

A British destroyer—the 1,375-ton Dainty with a complement normally of 145 men—has been sunk, the Admiralty announced.

An Italian warship of "medium tonnage" was reported by the Italian High Command to have been sunk in the Mediterranean from "an unascertained cause."

Eleven armed merchantmen and two British destroyers were reported by the German High Command to have been sunk by a Nazi submarine and Nazi speedboats.

A quiet night of air activity over Britain was followed by a renewal of Nazi air attacks in daylight, in which the British claimed three German bombers were shot down. Civilian air fatalities during the month of February were listed at 789, with 1,068 persons injured.

Greek Front: Italians Change Commanders

An Italian change in Command in Greece was indicated by foreign sources in Greece who said that Gen. Carolo Geloso, 11th Army Commander, had replaced Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Chief of Staff who replaced Marshal Italo Badoglio last December. It was not certain whether the report meant that General Geloso would become Chief of Staff or merely commander of operations in Greece.

Count Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Justice and former Ambassador at London, became the ninth member of the Italian Cabinet to depart for combat service in the front lines.

In Africa: British Claim All Italian Somaliland

Final conquest of Italian Somaliland was proclaimed by the military spokesman at Cairo, who stated that Italian troops which had not surrendered were fleeing into Ethiopia. [Page 4.]

Italian losses in prisoners and fatalities in Somaliland were set by the British at 21,000.

British forces driving into Ethiopia north of Lake Tana, were reported to have reached a point east of Amanit.

In Europe: Nazis Increase Balkan Pressure

German pressure on Yugoslavia and Greece was increasing though Berlin still appeared intent on gaining its ends by diplomatic means. [Page 1.]

Trip to Germany by Foreign Minister Matsuoka of Japan to help tighten up the Axis Powers was announced by Berlin as planned for the near future.

Hungarian report that President Roosevelt had promised the Yugoslavs aid if they rejected Axis offers was featured in the Berlin press. Both Washington and Yugoslavia denied any such demarche.

Colonel Donovan, United States observer, arrived in Dublin by plane and had an interview with Premier Eamon de Valera.

Rare Mo-So Papers Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A single leaf Mo-So manuscript brought back from a botany expedition into Tibet, has led to the John Rylands Library here securing 250 pieces, Europe's richest store of Mo-So manuscripts.

The Mo-So people are a non-Chinese race scattered throughout Southern China, but their stronghold and the seat of their tradition is to be found in certain valleys in the northwest of Yunnan. From the days of Marco Polo travelers have mentioned them, but until recent years no attempt has been made to deal with their history and language.

A British botanist, the late George Forrest, responsible for the introduction of the primula into this country, gave the first Mo-So leaf to the library. Research workers, with the help of a Chinese scholar, found the key to its translation.

At the request of Dr. Henry Guppy, John Rylands Librarian, Mr. Forrest made further investigations and discovered bundles of manuscripts which he sent to the library. Now even Chinese scholars enlist the aid of the library in their study of the Mo-So people.

John Rylands collection of undetermined antiquity, in the language of the Mo-So people, is written in picture characters on a thick Oriental paper of uneven texture, and is brown with age. Opening with a version of the story of the creation, the text of the translated manuscript is of a religious character.

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Midst Capital Snow, Here's Summer Advice

WASHINGTON, March 8—(AP)—There was snow on the ground here today and icicles glittered in Arctic array, but the National Bureau of Standards, with an eye to the future, had a word to say about how to keep cool when a hot summer sun beats down.

"If one wishes to keep his house cool in summer," the Bureau said in a forward-looking statement, "he should use a white or light-colored paint on the outside walls."

Occasion for issuing this advice to home owners was completion of tests made as a part of the Bureau's research program on low-cost house construction.

"Results of the study," it was reported, "showed that panels covered with white paints were coolest and those covered with lamp black the warmest when exposed to the sun. Other colors were found to be intermediate between white and black in the protection they afforded against solar heat."

N. E. Farm Income Rises $10,268,000

New England farmers did a neat business during 1940.

The farm income for that year showed an increase of $10,268,000 over 1939. The total income was $261,808,000 and was the result of increased sales of marketable products rather than Government payments since the latter declined in New England last year, the New England Council reports today.

Largest increase in income came from the sale of crops, which totaled $99,897,000, an increase of $8,292,000 over 1939. Sales of livestock and livestock products last year were $157,856,000, a gain of $2,835,000, while Government payments decreased $877,000 from the 1939 figure of $4,932,000.

Teachers Told Need of The Inspirational

As long as there stands one fortress of freedom the fire of prejudice that burns in Germany toward democracy will never conquer the world, Maurice R. Robinson, editor of Scholastic, told the annual meeting of the New England Teachers of English at the Statler today.

Urging teachers to "impress upon the students" the nobility of great books, and to describe in vivid terms the textbooks burned in public squares in Germany, Mr. Robinson told the meeting that teachers must inspire students with love of learning and building against educational prejudices prevalent in the United States.

The word of truth, he said, stands above and beyond the firebrand in the hands of tyrants.

A call for inspirational teaching of "the spiritual and moral ideals which are the real propulsive forces of all human growth" last night at Harvard became the keynote of a series of educational conferences on "Re-examining Educational Practices."

With repeated emphasis, speakers before the New England Association of Teachers of English, celebrating their fortieth anniversary, warned that education must cease to be guided by "false, materialistic" impulses.

"We must be moralists," Dr. Odell Shepard of Trinity College, Conn., and Pulitzer Prize biographer, said. "When thinkers abdicate their responsibility of upholding ideals, men of action step in. Dictatorship supplants democracy."

About 500 Teachers Gather

About 500 English teachers gathered in the auditorium of Harvard's Littauer Center, and in the Commander Hotel last night for the opening session of a series of conferences which will last until March 15.

Speakers included Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Paul E. Elicker, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and Richard W. Hatch, Chairman of the Department of English, Deerfield Academy.

Dean Spaulding urged teaching of new, practical subjects which would satisfy the desires of the 90 per cent of high school students who are "nonacademic."

What they want, and what they should get from the schools, he said, is training which will give them a "chance to get a good job, have a good time, and get married and have a family."

Teachers must find out what students' hobbies are and what they do for recreation, and then reach them on this plane before employing academics primarily as a discipline, Dr. Spaulding declared.

Taking sharp issue with the Harvard Dean, Dr. Shepard called the objective of satisfying "wants, not needs" an "empty conception of education."

"Teaching has become fact ped-

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Nazis Seek Greek Peace By Diplomacy

Germans seen trying to avoid use of force—Guarantee reported made to Athens.

By the Associated Press

A hint of tightening co-operation between Japan and its European Axis partners came today in an official German announcement that Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka would reach Berlin shortly for "personal deliberations on all questions arising from collaboration as set forth in the Three-Powers Pact."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 8 (AP)—With 150,000 Nazi soldiers on the Greek border poised for action, Germany appeared today to be making an intense effort to end the Greek-Italian war by diplomacy before resorting to force. Much interest was aroused by the show of indignation in Berlin over a Hungarian report that President Roosevelt had offered aid to Yugoslavia.

Some quarters intimated that German diplomats had gone so far as to offer Greece a guarantee that she would retain all the territory she held at the outbreak of hostilities last Oct. 28.

Neutral military observers in Bulgaria predicted last night that German forces would drive into the Greek Provinces of Macedonia and Thrace—toward vital Salonika—today or tomorrow, but any military offensive now appears to hinge on the outcome of the diplomatic maneuvers.

Determined to Resist

Greek diplomatic informants here said yesterday Greece "absolutely will fight any German invasion" and expressed hope that if the Nazis did invade Greece, Turkey would attack them in the flank.

Meanwhile, Germany continued to exert heavy diplomatic pressure on Turkey and Yugoslavia in an effort to swing those two nations into the Axis sphere.

Some Axis informants took the position that Yugoslavia was more or less a side issue, but others

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Frenchmen Pay Price of Defeat

People of beaten Nation fight hunger and cold under ration and lack of fuel.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

France already has paid a heavy price for its defeat and surrender last spring and summer. Infrequent newspapers and letters that filter through, usually with a delay of several weeks, give a picture of grim cold and hunger that suggests comparison with the early years of the Russian Revolution.

Conditions are worse at present than they were during the war because of German confiscation of reserves of food and raw material, the heavy burden of supporting the German Army of Occupation, which levies a tribute of 400,000,000 francs (nominally almost $10,000,000) a day and the blockade which shuts off foreign food and raw materials. The separation of the country into two parts by the German occupation adds to the economic dislocation.

It is hard to judge whether life is more difficult in the occupied or in the unoccupied part of the country. Regions which are under German occupation are normally more self-sufficient as regards cereals, sugar, and staple agricultural foodstuffs. The section of France which is governed from Vichy is a region of more specialized crops, of vineyards and olive groves, and it labors under the additional handicap of being obliged to feed a considerable number of refugees from Occupied France who cannot or will not return to their homes. On the other hand, the Vichy area possesses some limited possibilities of trade with the French colonies in North Africa and it is free from the direct drain of enemy occupation.

Food and Fuel Scarce

Paris has experienced one of the worst winters in its history, which has included a full measure of foreign and civil war, siege and hostile occupation. The once brilliant pleasure-loving capital, the former magnet of students and tourists from all countries of the world, has become a gray haggard city, more rigidly blacked out than was the case during the war, where the main preoccupation of the inhabi-

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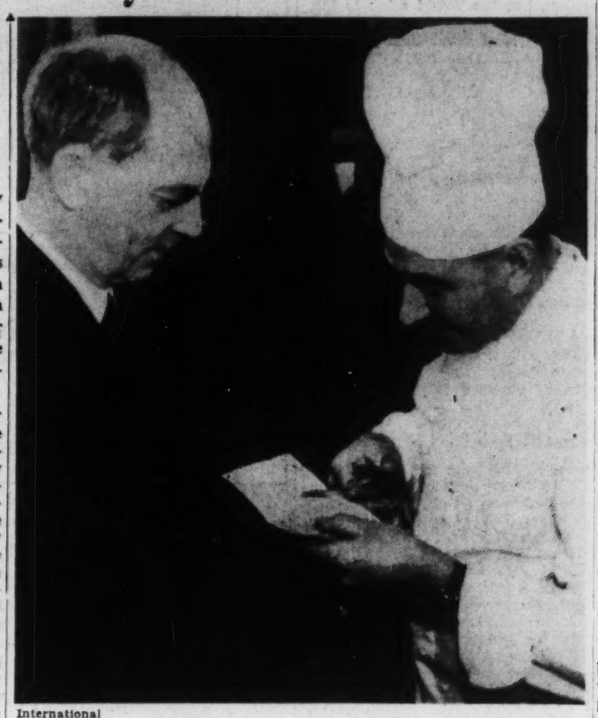

International

Admiral William D. Leahy French Chef

The new United States Ambassador to Vichy gets his introduction to the new way of life in the French Capital. He is shown having his food ticket punched at a hotel.

Grateful Americans Pay Up; Tax Rush Astounds Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—An unaccustomed willingness to pay taxes is sweeping the Nation.

Officials here are rubbing their eyes as March 15, the last day for paying income taxes, approaches. Like taxes? It just doesn't seem possible!

And yet hundreds of stray comments are included in the income tax returns this year, that are now piling up in record-breaking proportions, about the desire to help the country meet its national defense bill. Another refrain is that taxpayers are glad to be living in a democracy. Taxes can't ever be said to be popular, but United States tax gatherers this year are getting a sensation they never got before. They are finding a depth of sentiment that reaches right into the pocketbook. Some people are even asking why taxes aren't higher.

One married man who found himself exempted by a large family sent in a check for $10 anyway. He said he thought he owed it to the country. There have been other instances of this sort, officials report.

British Taxes Much Higher

Though income taxes have been advanced, they are still far below the sacrifices called for in Great Britain, comparative Treasury figures based on the British July, 1940, budget show. Bachelor John Smith with income of $2,500 pays only $64 in New York, but pays $600 in Britain. Henry Jones with income of $5,000 and wife and two children, pays $75 in Boston, Mass., and $1,196 in Boston, Eng. The Chicago lawyer with income of $10,000 pays $440 after taking exemptions for John and Jenny, but his brother barrister in Manchester, Eng., pays $3,451.

The executive with income of $100,000 in the United States has good reason to be glad he is not living in Britain. With deductions for wife and two children he pays $42,948, whereas if he were making British tax returns he would pay over three-quarters of his income in taxes, $76,276.

Only in the highest income brackets do United States rates begin to approach British war rates. The Hollywood star who has acquired a husband but no children and earned $1,000,000 last year must pay $717,584 to the Treasury, whereas her tax in England would be $886,446.

Multimillionaire's Case

The American multimillionaire with wife, two children and a $5,000,000 income last year, has to turn over $3,915,986 to the Government (provided he has not invested in tax-exempt bonds), whereas in Britain he would pay $4,486,276.

The chief discrepancy between the two countries is in the lower and particularly the middle brackets, where Americans get off relatively lightly, by British war standards.

In the lowest range, British taxes begin with a $4 tax on a single person earning only $500 a year, and jump to $108 if he earns $1,000; while in the United States the first tax only comes when a bachelor gets $800 or over and then amounts to only a few dollars.

In the same way, the married man with wife and two children under the budget of July, 1940, contributed to the British exchequer as soon as he had income of $1,500, when he paid about $43, and this jumped to $147 when he got $2,000 a year. In the United States on the other hand, a married man with two children would not begin to pay income taxes, what with various exemptions, till his income was around $3,000 and then only a few dollars; even if he earned $5,000 the tax would be only around $80.

Looking on other people's misfortune is not, perhaps, the best way of solacing one's own plight, but in the matter of income taxes Americans this year seem to be doing a lot less complaining than the Treasury can remember for years back.

When a Roof Is a House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8—Defense workers, coming into the Baltimore area by the hundreds every week, have caused a housing crisis here so serious that some of the workers are living in wigwams, others in garages, still others in their automobiles.

In the vicinity of the Edgewood Arsenal and the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant to the east of Baltimore, several fantastic structures made of waterproofed canvas or similar material, wrapped around sticks driven into the ground, are the sleeping quarters of workers. These wigwams are in use virtually 24 hours a day, day-shift workers living in them at night and night-shift workers in the day time.

Many workmen, unable to find shelter near the places where they are employed, sleep huddled in blankets in their automobiles with the engines running to provide heat.

In Anne Arundel County, in the vicinity of Fort Meade, garages by the dozen have been converted into impromptu dwellings where carpenters and their families live. Many hundreds of automobile trailers are parked near defense industries and Army posts, providing shelter for workers and their families.

To meet the need for more adequate housing for these workers, the Federal Government has let the first contract for the construction of a town of pre-fabricated houses in Maryland. This town will consist of 650 dwelling units and is to be built at Indian Head, the Government's naval powder plant.

The Government also is preparing to establish large trailer centers near defense industries.

Thousands of additional workers will be added to shipbuilding plants in the Baltimore industrial area, and many hundreds of workers are being added to the force at the Edgewood Arsenal, the Aberdeen Proving Ground and Fort Meade.

Most of those coming into this territory are from the West, Middle West and South.

Nazis Use Propaganda As Tool of Offense

'Inside the War'

Fifth of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

One of the most skillful jobs of propaganda put over on the outside world in the days before the German Army crashed into France was the illusion that the Reichswehr was much weaker than it was.

Wishful thinking and complacency played into the hands of Dr Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Department. In fact, there was almost nothing it had to do except keep quiet and let the people in France, Britain, and the United States feed upon what they wanted to hear. The unwillingness to believe the facts extended high up. Before the war began an unusually brilliant military attaché at the British Embassy in Berlin was forced by his Ambassador to leave his post because he reported the factual truth about the German armed forces to his War Ministry in London. An equally brilliant attaché at the American Embassy was branded as a pro-Nazi in Washington and nearly was forced out of the United States Army because he did the same thing. No one wanted to believe the truth. Which made Dr. Goebbels' task of lulling the Allies into a false sense of security a very easy one.

In those days people believed exactly what was most in the interest of the German High Command to have them believe. They believed the mechanical equipment of the Germany Army was inferior and would break down under war service; that there was a lack of trained noncommissioned officers; that the officers corps was opposed to the Nazi Regime and never would fight for it; that the conscripts would turn on the Nazis if weapons were put into their hands; that the individual German soldier lacked initiative; that German strategy still employed the mass attack with callous disregard for sacrifice.

Another Danger Arises

They paid a heavy price for the satisfaction they derived from such beliefs. Greater alertness might not have saved Holland and Belgium but it probably would have saved the Channel ports and France. Comfortable wishful thinking was the best ally German militarism had during the first year of the war.

Fortunately for the defenders of democracy most of this complacency has been liquidated by events. But a new danger has replaced it in the thinking of those forging new military defenses against Hitlerism. This is a tendency to ignore the material sources of strength of the German Army and to try to find some mechanical explanation for its successes which could be reproduced easily and without much change in traditional military concepts so dear to the hearts of old soldiers.

There still is a fallacious and dangerous tendency to find the explanation of German victories in "secret weapons," cunning espionage, and "fifth column" work alone. While it is true that the German Army's success owed much to espionage, to subversive activity behind the opposing lines, and to the confusion and internal disagreement developed by propaganda and "fifth columns," this is only part of the story.

As for "secret weapons," they could not be forgotten. The nearest thing to a "secret weapon" which neutral military observers ever succeeded in discovering was a new type of shell which penetrated armor plate after which the rear end blew out releasing a high-combustion fluid. It was new and it did help the Germans capture some allied fortresses and put some tanks out of action. But it was not of major importance. Allied armies have produced some equally good or modern new weapons of warfare. There is no evidence for believing that Germany has perfected any "secret weapon" which even remotely approximates the importance which the tank achieved in the last war.

Another dangerous fallacy is to believe that the German Army derived its strength from the high proportion of armored or mechanized forces. Actually there were only 12 Panzer armored divisions and eight other fully motorized divisions out of the entire 230 divisions in

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Have You a Question?

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to address any questions they choose to the writers of our "Inside the War" series. Send queries to the Foreign Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., who will allocate them among the distinguished foreign correspondents who are writing the articles, and the answers will appear at appropriate intervals throughout or at the conclusion of the series. In this way this newspaper hopes to give readers full opportunity to clear up any obscure points and to reveal the matters of most vital interest or concern to them.

'America: Slave or Free?'—Fifth Article, Page 3

Early Passage Of Lease Bill Seems Certain

2-to-1 majority likely as isolationist amendments to limit aid to Britain fail.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

57th Day

WASHINGTON, March 8—Assured of immediate passage by at least a 2-to-1 majority in the Senate, the lend-lease bill today emerged unscathed from 57 days of Congressional debate.

It has taken somewhat longer to bring the bill to the point of enactment than the Administration had hoped, but the result is both satisfactory and gratifying to all who want to see the United States give unstinting aid to Britain and its allies.

As evidenced by a series of test votes late yesterday afternoon and last night, the bill is secure.

Not a single amendment opposed by its supporters has gained anything approaching majority support.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, is confident that none will.

Thus the measure is now ready for the final vote—and the outcome is not at all in doubt—without any hampering changes having been written into it.

Defeat for Isolation

As it stands, the bill is a complete and far-reaching victory for American defense by co-operation; is a complete and far-reaching defeat for defense by isolation.

Remaining in session until nearly 10 o'clock last night, the Senate turned back every form of isolationist resistance to the measure and with steadily secure majorities defeated five separate attempts to restrict the movement of the Nation's armed forces.

The high point of opposition strength came in the vote on the amendment advanced by Senator George Norris, himself a supporter of the bill, who said he sought to assure American mothers that their sons would not be called upon to go to war.

At this point, Mrs. Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas, who rarely utters a dozen words from the floor of the Senate, quietly arose from her seat and with simple directness replied.

"I speak," she said, "for mothers who are not afraid. I have had letters from them from all parts of the country. I myself have two sons who are in the Army. I believe it would be much safer for them not to amend the bill or weaken it."

The bill was not weakened by amendment. Senator Norris' proposal was defeated 39 to 52.

Issues Clarified

To the extent that there was binding legal purpose behind the various amendments, they were designed to make clear that the lease-lend bill itself did not give sanction in advance to the use of convoys or the dispatch of armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere and to stipulate that the bill should not be construed as enlarging the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

The Administration took note of this objective in an amendment which it proposed and passed by a roll call vote of 65 to 24. This simple amendment provides that nothing in the bill changes existing laws governing land and naval forces, save in production and repair of defense articles and transfer of information.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, contended that efforts to restrict the free movement of troops and ships would "only mislead the people" and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas declared that such changes would "deceive mothers into believing it can't happen, but we know that legally it can happen and it may happen." Senator Norris himself said that his defeated amendment would have had no legally binding effect upon the President.

"Nothing could be more harmful," Senator George added, in discussing proposals to lay down laws to govern the future use of the defense forces the United States is building. "If we want the President to try to use his powers for peace, we must leave him free to do the job and not hamstring him."

Amendments Defeated

Following are the amendments which the supporters of the British aid bill consider "hamstringing" in effect or at least irrelevant and which were defeated, one after another:

By Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California—Denial of funds for payment of combatant land forces outside this Hemisphere or United States territory, or funds for naval forces in combat zones. Defeated, 35 to 56.

By Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming—A prohibition on deliveries or convoying of defense articles outside North and South America and points

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

The Week in Focus: Is Nazi Drive to East a Feint for Invasion of England?

Both Sides Press Balkans; Senate Vote on Aid Nears

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

German faces Greek above Salonika, but the world asks: Is the Nazi drive to the East a feint covering imminent invasion of England or a swift stroke to protect the Nazi rear? The Führer's efforts to consolidate his position in the Balkans for an Eastern Front have failed to becloud the invasion possibility or importance. In this newspaper's current series "Inside the War," Joseph C. Harsch, Berlin correspondent who is now in the United States, affirms that Germany can win the war only by knocking out the British Isles, and that the invasion has more chance of success this year before American aid to Britain reaches its stride. Thus Hitler may stir the Balkans and even risk war with his nominal ally, Russia, but he knows his success depends upon eventual domination of Britain.

Britain, knowing the importance of keeping Germany diverted, believes it has successfully bolstered Turkey and Greece, following consultations carried on there this week by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff. Recent successes in Africa have added significance to Britain's announcement of additional military aid being sent to Greece and Turkey.

To extricate Italy, Germany is said to have pressed Greece to yield by promising to leave pre-war territory intact. Germany is reported to have offered economic concessions to Turkey to encourage a break with England. Yugoslavia also is being tempted to join the Axis without a fight.

Germany Against Russia?

While the United States Senate lags in passing the aid-to-Britain bill, Nazi divisions are being emplaced for action either on the Channel or in the Balkans. No less than 250 German divisions are believed to be in position. An attack on the Russan Ukrane s regarded as a possble alternative to invasion of Britain. Deterioration of German-Russian relations is indicated in lack of supplies materializing from the August, 1939, pact.

Russia castigated Bulgaria for joining the Axis and bringing war to the Balkans, but the Bear avoided criticism of Germany. Had Russia intended a strong stand against Germany it might have cut off present supplies, small as they are, now finding their way to Germany via Black Sea ports.

In a battle of "bridgeheads," for crossing the Mediterranean, Germany apparently has established a base in the unconquered part of Italian Libya, while at the same time it has tried to keep the British from getting a stronger foothold beside the Greeks on the Eastern Front.

The Far Eastern crisis over Thailand's claims on Indo-China simmered down, as Japan in the role of peacemaker failed to get a signature, although the yielding of French territory seems to have been generally agreed to by the French.

Japan tightened its hold along the China coast, but the Burma Road rumbled with 100 trucks a day supplying Free China, the latter reported.

The Japanese Ambassador in London conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and then reported having said Britain's war need not spread to the Far East. Australia's Prime Minister, now in London, nevertheless followed up with a stiffer statement against appeasement in the Far East.

Il Duce's recent bill to Spain for services rendered in the Spanish Civil War, was interpreted as a bid for the strategic Balearic Islands.

Aid to Britain Lags

National as well as international events during the week pointed to this newspaper's series on "America: Slave or Free?" Against the background of this fundamental issue, debate over the aid-to-Britain bill shows a majority of the Senate in favor of this step toward a free Nation and a free world, although the Senate majority continued through Friday to allow filibuster tactics on the part of a minority which outside a democracy would have long ago been repressed.

"Convoying" is the latest phase of the bill getting major attention. Yesterday the Administration, in its first major test, defeated an amendment which would have reversed a major policy and required Congressional consent for armed forces to deliver war supplies to Europe or other war zones. The decisive majority on this issue broke the spell of dilatory tactics and foreshadowed passage possibly soon.

Time lag is the only real hurdle facing the American people, experts agree, revealing that only one-sixth of the Nation's production capacity and only one-tenth of the National income are being used for defense.

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

Round and Round

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

Optimism!

Brown, © New York Tribune

The Turkey Begins to See Things

Britain Calls for Ships

Further strengthening its war effort, Britain heard its First Lord of the Admiralty call for more ships for the growing "Battle of the Atlantic." Shipbuilders became the first labor conscripts, for efficient assignment. Shipping schedules became an official secret, as a precautionary move. Fifty factories were closed and 750,000 workers redistributed to more vital industries.

To obtain exchange, a huge block of American steel stock was easily sold in New York, where British assets are being tallied for additional liquidation. Britain is trying to pay as it goes.

Britain's fighting forces were bolstered by a new International Labor Force, of friendly and indebted aliens in England. Belgians in Canada were called by their Government to enter Britain's service. The Netherlands as an active ally is contributing 100 merchantmen, chiefly in the Far East, where a sizable naval force is intact. Ships begun on Netherland ways are being finished in England. Freedom-loving Dutch are under arms in England and Canada.

Improved methods of detecting enemy aircraft have been developed. British figures say Germany has lost 5,346 planes, while 854 British losses are acknowledged in the war's total. Cool-headed for any emergency, the British nevertheless have distributed pamphlets on what to do should invasion materialize.

In the World to Come

Looking forward toward peace based on Christianity, Britain's religious leaders are active. March 23 has been designated by King George as a special day of prayer.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and the Moderator of the Free Church Council added their stand to abolish extreme inequalities in wealth and possessions, equalize educational opportunities, safeguard the family as a social unit, restore a divine vocation to man's daily work, and use all resources as "God's gift to the whole human race."

There was general agreement that a new era was coming for the post-war world—whether in the guise of socialism, controlled capitalism or some other system. A hint of this was seen in the program once outlined by Ernest Bevin, now a leading member of the Cabinet: nationalization of all transport: state control of the Bank of England; public ownership of all coal, gas, electric and oil resources.

In the United States, voices rose in demand for a statement of aims so that Germans now supporting Hitler would be assured of a better post-Hitler world than a return to a Versailles peace—a peace which many Germans feel to be worse than a Nazi regime.

Resistance to the Conqueror

Under the heel of the conqueror, resistance flared persistently—at a price. In Amsterdam, a German court, in decreeing capital punishment for 18 Netherlanders, said anyone who plots, even in thought, against the German Army is playing with his life. Of the rest of 43 defendants of espionage and sabotage charges, 19 were given jail sentences, and six acquitted.

The Amsterdam mayor was removed in a reorganization following strikes and disorders. The Reich Commissar had already fined the City $8,000,000 for the outbreaks. Chief object of the repressions continued to be the Jew.

In Oslo, hundreds of Norwegians were reported arrested after clashes with Germans.

Even Mussolini felt the Nazi pinch: his Navy, particularly submarines, was believed under direct Nazi command. The Fascist press made the best out of the Nazi "co-operation" by saying that normal tourist income was being made up by the spending of the Nazi soldiers.

Gen. Maxime Weygand returned to France after his singular five-month trip to the North African forces, and conferred with Marshal Petain.

Vichy closed the border to Occupied France, under pressure to prevent youths from crossing over into Unoccupied France and then spiriting themselves out of France to fight under Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

Nazi Claims Refuted

Toll at sea: Britain torpedoed a Hitler claim that he had sunk 215,000 tons of shipping in two days recently: British figures for the week concerned show only 60,000 tons sunk. However, a survivor of a 34-ship convoy said 16 members were sunk last December in an attack unreported in full by the British. France listed 15 vessels as lost in the past two months. Rome claimed five prizes. A Greek submarine sunk an Italian supply ship.

The first Nazi merchantman yet reported to have run the British blockade reached Brazil.

In Africa, the British catch of Italians rose to 150,000, while losing only 525. The rout continued in Libya, Ethiopia, and Somaliland. Germans were reported in Morocco as well as Libya.

In a daring raid into Northern Norway for information, the British, aided by free Norwegians, sunk 11 ships, and took off 225 prisoners and 300 Norwegian volunteers from Lofoten Islands in Narvik Fjord. Retaliating, the German Commissar confiscated properties of families co-operating in the raid.

In the Battle of Britain, the RAF pounded Cologne and Brest, where a severe hit on a cruiser of the Hipper class was claimed. Industrial Cardiff was a principal target of the Luftwaffe.

In the Americas

The U. S. improved its military position by obtaining from Panama sites for air and antiaircraft bases, to complete a ring of steel around the Panama Canal. While a mutual assistance pact with Mexico, similar to the one with Canada, was being completed, Mexico began improving harbors for hemispheric defense.

Pan-American solidarity was increased by a School of the Air program in which confidence was expressed that the Western Hemisphere would not evade its responsibility in the post-war world. A "summer" school in North Carolina was completed by 110 "good neighbors" who prepared to return as "better neighbors" to their South American homes. For the first time, the U. S. Department of State dispatched educational films as diplomatic envoys below the Rio Grande.

The America's role in keeping Vladivostok as a back-door to Russia and possibly Germany grow plainer. Tramp Russian steamers touched Pacific Coast ports for layovers and repairs before transporting vegetable oils to Russia. Although such shipments were abnormal, the Soviet Embassy in Washington claimed they were not being diverted to Germany. Meanwhile, Argentina confessed to a growing trade through Vladivostock, without benefit of British navicert.

Move Against Strikes

President Roosevelt said a federal strike agency was being considered to make sure work stoppages don't get serious. He says they're not serious yet, affecting only one-fourth of one per cent of defense production. He set himself particularly against jurisdictional disputes.

William Knudsen, Defense Director-General, offered a mediation plan, with a cooling-off period compulsory. The Twentieth-Century Fund urged worker-management committees for each industry to work under a national committee to prevent tie-ups.

Willkie's View of Nazi Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8 — If Adolf Hitler wins the war in Europe, the suffering of the Jews will be greatly increased, Wendell L. Willkie declared in an interview with Joel Slonim, of The Day, Jewish daily newspaper.

Mr. Willkie stressed that this was not only his personal opinion, but that of statesmen and representative Jews with whom he had talked during his trip to England. He held that persecution of the Jews would extend to Russia in the event of a Hitler victory since, he declared, control of the Soviet Union would virtually pass to the Nazi dictator.

"Wherever Hitler moves in," Mr. Willkie was quoted as saying, "the first victims, the first to suffer, are the Jews.

"There can be no two opinions about this. What has happened to the Jews in Germany has also happened in Holland, in Belgium, in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Norway and even in France. His entry into Rumania was no exception to the rule and the same will happen in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The Jew will be the scapegoat."

"You must remember that Herr Hitler is the enemy of all progressive elements in the world and the destructive force endeavoring to annihilate all liberal forces. He is the arch enemy of democracy and liberty. Jews are known the world over for their faith in the Bible, for their spirituality, for their love of peace and their hate of wrong and ruthlessness. They are fanatical advocates of liberty. That is really one of the most important reasons why Hitler considers the Jews in particular as the enemies of Nazi ruthlessness. Hitler's desire is to destroy all the Jews in the world."

U. S. Would Cut Bootlegging By Rise in Legal Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—It's been a long time since bootlegging has entered the news from Washington. Bootlegging was supposed to be a past evil connected with prohibition days.

It now develops, however, that the discarding of the eighteenth amendment didn't repeal bootlegging; it just repealed so much talk about it.

Tacit admission of this fact comes today from the Treasury Department which announces that on March 18 it will conduct a public hearing on a proposal to relax some of the so-called quality restrictions on the manufacture of alcoholic spirits in a new effort to discourage bootlegging by giving it more effective legal competition.

The specific plan of the Treasury Department is to legalize the sale of whisky, brandy, rum, and gin at 60 proof instead of the minimum of 80 proof now prescribed by official regulations. It is proposed that 60 proof liquor, which would be subject to a lower rate of tax and hence would be cheaper than any now legally sold, might help drive some more of the illicit product off the market.

How Bootlegging Flourishes

It remains to be seen whether this change will be accepted and, if accepted, it will achieve its purpose; but at least its advocacy serves to lift the curtain somewhat on the extent to which bootlegging continues to be an evil as inseparable from repeal as it appeared to be from prohibition. These facts may be noted:

During the past year the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue had more than 4,000 employees of whom approximately 1,300 were investigators and special investigators. These men, successors to the prohibition agents of the twenties, are kept fully occupied in the business of trying to prevent bootlegging and the operation of illegal stills.

The extent of liquor law violations is indicated by the fact that convictions totaling 4,941 persons, or 46.5 per cent of all Federal prisoners committed to penitentiaries in the fiscal year of 1940, were attributed to the work of the alcohol tax unit—a good job by an alert Government agency and at the same time a satisfying revelation that bootlegging didn't follow the eighteenth amendment out the window.

During 1940 there were 25,638 arrests for violation of the Federal liquor laws, 21,983 indictments and 18,085 convictions.

The extent to which illegal liquor continues to be manufactured is indicated by the fact that in 1935, Internal Revenue agents seized 15,712 illegal stills with an estimated annual capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of alcoholic spirits, and 21,373,107 gallons of mash.

Stills, Mash Seizures

Stills seizures and seizures of mash (in gallons) in subsequent fiscal years have been:

	Stills	Mash
1936	15,629	14,671,146
1937	16,142	12,374,976
1938	11,407	7,553,848
1939	12,059	8,076,461
1940	10,863	6,480,240

Treasury officials consider the decline of two-thirds in the number of gallons of mash seized more significant than the decline of one-third in the number of illegal stills discovered. Although the alcohol tax officials appear to be persuaded that bootlegging is on a steady decline, the proposal which it is bringing forward for public hearing in March 18 manifests increased concern at the widespread continuance of bootlegging.

On the revenue side of the liquor problem it is estimated that total public revenues from alcoholic beverages in 1940 reached $1,171,000,000. Most of this money went to the Federal and State governments, $776,000,000 to Washington and $355,000,000 to the states.

Where's That "Reform?"

In both cases the amount was greater than receipts from liquor taxes in any previous year before or since the eighteenth amendment. The Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago, for example, estimates that the states now get 15 times as much revenue from alcoholic beverages as they did before prohibition, and although this represents a tidy income, it doesn't spell the great "temperance reform" which the advocates of repeal gave their cause before they won out.

Federal liquor taxes are today steeper than they have been at any time since repeal, but at that they do not approach the level they reached before prohibition. For example, the tax on distilled spirits is now $3 a gallon; in 1919 it was $6.40 a gallon.

The prospect is that with increased revenues urgently needed for defense an attempt will soon be made in Congress to raise the rates of Federal liquor taxes to higher levels. It is said that the chief deterrent to such a move is the apprehension that higher rates might actually bring in less revenue as a result of decreased consumption of legal liquor and a corresponding increase in bootlegging.

Thus it appears that however the Government slices the revenue or compounds the taxes, bootlegging, which was supposed to hobnob only with prohibition, crops up in the picture. Perhaps the liquor problem hasn't been repealed at all and something will have to be done about it sometime.

Drop Seen in Draft Quotas

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Steady expansion of the regular Army and National Guard by voluntary enlistments promises to reduce Selective Service quotas of the next four months by about 25 per cent, military authorities estimated yesterday.

From present indications, they said, only about 600,000 trainees would have to be inducted to swell the land forces to the total of 1,418,000 men contemplated by June 30.

Under original estimates, 800,000 were to have been summoned from civil life to a year's military service by June 30. Approximately 201,000 already have been inducted.

The difference is expected to be made up by the regulars and National Guardsmen. From the strength of about 247,000 last midsummer, the regulars have increased to a present total of about 500,000.

National Guard units have been built up by enlistments to a present total of some 240,000 in Federal service, and by the end of June the number is expected to reach 300,000 and possibly 375,000.

25,000 Jobs Found For Dress Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—The State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance found positions for 25,000 dress workers during the past eight months, according to an announcement by Milton O. Loysen, Executive Director of the division. The report covers the first eight months' operation of the special office set up in May, 1940, at the request of organization employers and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, representing 80 per cent of the industry.

The office serves both union and non-union workers as well as organized and unorganized employers in New York's $350,000,000 a year dress industry. Under an agreement entered into between the New York State Employment Service, of which Mr. Loysen's division is a part, and the employers and employees in the industry, dress manufacturers and contractors are required to use the special dress industry placement office as the sole source of labor.

Owes No Income Tax, He Aids Defense Fund

CLEVELAND, March 8 (AP)—A well-dressed man filled out his income tax papers yesterday, found he owed nothing and insisted on paying "toward the defense tax." Frank F. Gentsch, Internal Revenue Collector, found the law permitted it and accepted a $50 contribution with thanks.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: On March 4, began his ninth year in office.

Signed three proclamations putting 16 more articles under the export licensing system.

Signed a $393,687,775 deficiency bill and made $375,000,000 available to continue the WPA until July 1.

At a press conference declared he was absolutely opposed to jurisdictional labor strikes that are holding up several phases of the defense program.

Sent to the Senate nominations of Ray C. Wakefield to be member of the Federal Communications Commission; Frank Upman, Jr., and S. Tate Pease to be Work Projects Administrators for Connecticut and Tennessee, Respectively.

Senate: Completed general debate on lend-lease bill.

Adopted seven amendments to the bill, and on Friday the Administration won the first major test when the Senate rejected an amendment to require congressional consent for the American armed forces to deliver or convoy war supplies to Europe and defeated the Johnson amendment.

Approved with amendments the bill amending the excess profits tax bill to grant relief to "hardship" cases.

Unanimously voted to undertake an investigation of the defense program.

House: Debated the $1,420,977,569 Agriculture Department supply bill for 1942, rejecting amendments to increase funds for parity payments.

Accepted Senate amendments to the excess profits tax bill and sent it to the White House.

Passed the bill authorizing the Navy to sell equipment and supplies to the Philippine Commonwealth.

Received from its Appropriations Committee a $193,913,093 appropriation bill to continue the defense housing and apprentice-training programs, among other things.

House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously approved legislation authorizing a permanent Navy enlisted strength of 232,000 and emergency strength of 300,000.

Departments:

State—Announced that the United States and Mexico, under an agreement, have begun conversations on mutual defense against aggression.

Commerce — Reported that manufacturers' new business rose to a record high in January.

Treasury — Secretary Morgenthau said the public sale of defense savings stamps, certificates and bonds would begin on May 1.

Interior — Secretary Ickes asked Congress to authorize the establishment of development corporations to promote settlement and economic development of Alaska. He also authorized Great Britain to take over helium gas once sold to France but halted at Halifax when the French capitulated.

Maryland Short of Farm Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., March 8—Citing a report of a preliminary survey of the farm labor situation in Maryland—indicating a shortage of more than 4,000 farm workers, officials of the State Land Use Planning Committee have announced the appointment of a sub-committee to study problems associated with the farm-labor question with the view to averting an anticipated "more acute" shortage during the approaching farm season.

The sub-committee is headed by P. C. Turner, of Parkton, Md., as Chairman, and S. H. DeVault, of the University of Maryland, Secretary.

In commenting on the farm-labor situation in Maryland resulting from the impact of the war and the defense program, Dr. T. B. Symons, Chairman of the State Land Use Planning Committee, said the sub-committee would undertake to determine what action was necessary to remedy the situation in 1941.

Among other possibilities being explored by the sub-committee is the establishment of a clearing house for available farm labor. Other means for meeting the shortage and using the available labor to the best advantage also are being studied.

The canning industry especially is expected to feel the effects of labor shortage next fall. Usually, migratory workers from the cities flock to the Eastern Shore to work in the canneries, but it is expected a great many of these will have found employment in the numerous defense industries before the fall canning season opens.

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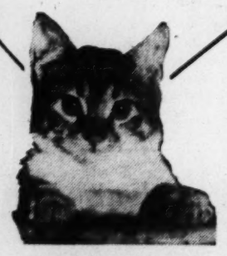

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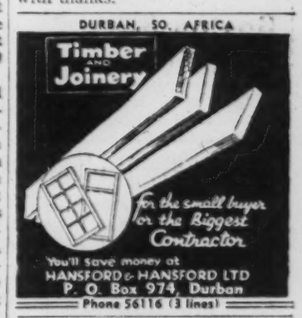
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Boston War Relief Committee Tells How to Prepare Goods

[First of six Saturday articles on the Christian Science War Relief Committee.]

Hundreds of questions from every part of the United States have come to The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston concerning the preparation of goods for shipment abroad. As more and more units are organized by the branch churches and societies and activity increases, the central Committee is finding that many of these questions recur.

Contributions of goods have been received from all over the United States and from points in Alaska and Canada, and many grateful responses have come from Great Britain for shipments sent, it is reported at the Committee's headquarters, 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston. There is continued need for such shipments, and the Committee continues to have facilities for sending them.

Questions frequently asked give a picture of some of the details being worked out by branch committees; and the answers tell the story of what is needed and how to prepare it.

This question and answer list is taken from a small portion of the Committee's bulky files of correspondence from the field:

Various Clothing Desirable

Q. What is most needed?

A. When a family is bombed out, all kinds of clothing are needed as well as bedding, linens and personal comforts. No particular item can be specified as needed most.

Q. Is it advisable to make up complete outfits for children of various ages?

A. It is exceedingly helpful to send complete outfits comprising underwear, outer clothing, wraps, shoes, stockings, caps. Each outfit should carry a tag designating the age of the child it would fit. These tags can best be tied or sewn to the garment. Safety pins may be used, but please do not use straight pins. "Pin tags" may be used.

Q. Which types of knitted garments are most needed—those for infants, children or adults?

A. Sox and sweaters for men. Anything is acceptable.

Q. Must garments be new?

A. They should be new, or used garments comparable to new.

Q. Can branch committees prepare "bombed out" kits?

A. Yes. They can make their own selection of toilet articles and other useful items to include, or use a list available on request from the Committee. Branch groups can obtain their own kits, or the Committee can furnish the address of a manufacturer.

Q. Are tablecloths, pillows, pillow cases and sheets acceptable?

A. Yes.

Q. Are quilts, comforters, and afghans acceptable?

A. Yes, but the Committee does not recommend the use of new yarn for afghans, as the cost is prohibitive. Knitted afghans made of odds and ends of yarn, broken skeins or scraps are very acceptable. Quilts and comforters are acceptable with the exception of used, cotton-filled items.

Rugs Not Acceptable

Q. Are rugs acceptable?

A. No.

Q. Should infants' clothing be made up into complete layettes?

A. Individual committees may exercise their own choice, but layettes are preferable.

Q. What constitutes a layette?

A. The Committee or the Red Cross can furnish a list upon request, or an assortment as listed by the infants' department of a local clothing store is acceptable.

Q. May soap, safety pins and talcum powder be included in layettes?

A. Yes.

Q. Are thin garments for summer wear acceptable?

A. Not until April. The climate of England is never as warm as our climate, and very thin things are not needed and will not be shipped.

Q. Does the Committee in Boston outline styles, colors, materials?

A. No. All serviceable materials and styles are acceptable.

Q. Does the Committee issue instructions for knitting?

A. The Committee has a booklet of knitting instructions available upon request, but any standard knitting instructions are acceptable.

Q. Does the Committee have instructions for sewing?

A. No. A number of useful patterns of well-known makes are listed in the booklet of knitting instructions, but any standard pattern is acceptable.

Q. Does Boston furnish materials of any kind to branch committees?

A. Nothing but labels. Each branch committee obtains its own materials.

Q. Is it helpful for branch committees to itemize the list of articles each box contains?

A. This is not necessary.

Must Label Garments

Q. Must garments be labeled with the Committee's identification tag before being sent to Boston?

A. Yes.

Q. Every garment?

A. Yes, except in the case of pairs or garments such as socks, mittens, pajamas, and similar items. One label a pair is sufficient. For baby layettes, one label sewn on the outside of the package is enough.

Q. Where should labels be sewn?

A. In an inconspicuous place. The labels should be sewn on knitted articles so as not to interfere with the "stretch." On socks, for example, the tag should be sewed up and down, not around the garment.

Q. Are shoes labeled?

A. No.

Q. May rubber stamps and indelible ink be used instead of labels?

A. Yes, where color and texture permit.

New Shipping Address For War Relief Gifts

Expansion of the work of The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston has made it necessary to have larger quarters. Henceforth, all shipments of goods sent by local groups in the field should be addressed to the Committee at One, Norway Street, Boston, where its new shipping room is located. Office headquarters will continue to be at 237 Huntington Avenue, and mail should be sent to that address.

The Christian Science War Relief Fund is handled by Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

New Head in China For 4th Marines

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Marine Corps assigned a new commander today to the 4th Marine regiment at Shanghai, announcing Col. Samuel L. Howard would succeed Col. Dewitt Peck.

The change was described as routine, and there was no hint of any reinforcement or change in the status of the force of about 1,000 maintained in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

The shift was included among several hundred other tentative assignments of Marine Corps officers announced semi-annually.

Colonel Peck, Commander of the key force in the Far East trouble zone for more than two years, was assigned to duty at the Navy Department. Colonel Howard is serving now with the Second Marine brigade at San Diego, Calif.

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America: Slave or Free?

5 *Price of Democratic Freedom Is Unending Growth and Liberty*

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy continually renews itself. It is not a finished product and cannot be finished because it exists in an unfinished world. It grows, as a child; but, unlike a child, it never gets old. The price of democratic freedom is unending growth.

The Constitution is a vital element in American democracy, so are modern wage and hour acts. It is inspiring for Americans to look back to the Constitution; but it would be fatal if they only looked back; they must go forward from the Constitution, in the spirit of the Constitution.

When it was adopted, the population of America was about 4,000,000, now it is 33 times larger. Then there were only six American cities with a population of 8,000 each; now a majority of the Americans live in cities. Then most Americans were farmers; now barely one in five. Then most of the inhabitants were of English origin; now more than half are of other stock. In a society changing so rapidly, the vehicles through which liberty finds expression also change. That is the price of preserving it.

During the many decades of small settlements, the free American people gave effective expression to their will in town meetings. But such implements for forming public opinion and setting it into action cannot be used in America's giant cities. The will and the power of the people are now much farther from the centers of administration. Their participation in acts of government is much more indirect. Vast multitudes do not find unity so easily as small communities.

The situation is made still more difficult by the fact that the population of most American cities is divided into many differing racial groups, which often live and vote as racial units. There is an Italian vote, an Irish vote, a German vote, a Czech vote. They provide material for an Irish political machine, an Italian political machine, a Yankee political machine. Such organized and entrenched heterogeneity makes effective democracy more difficult than it used to be. When ruthless men make capital of dissension, they purposely block unity of spirit. At such a moment, the preservation of freedom requires the greatest sacrifice of thought and effort.

Problem of Unity

For this problem there is no rapid or technical solution. Unity is largely a spiritual creation and the American spirit has proved itself exceedingly potent. Americans of all kinds are steadily assimilating one another. Sport is a vital factor in this process; so are schools and factories. The army, now, will perform a very helpful service in this regard. But a more conscious, better organized effort toward this would hasten progress. A solemn determination by each American to treat all other Americans as Americans would help. That is a test of patriotism.

American papers still carry advertisements, such as "House for sale in neighborhood with no foreigners." Americans in conversations sometimes speak of their fellow citizens as "Americans and foreigners." In all these cases, "foreigner" means a Polish, Italian, Hungarian or Jewish American, or some other immigrant of recent origin. Such an attitude perpetuates the bases for division. It strengthens the barriers separating one racial group from another and thus favors racial political machines. As a first step toward making all Americans one in political action, we must make all Americans one in our hearts.

Rule by Political Machines

If we eliminated racial-political machines, that would be of great help in breaking up the powerful city and state machines. Some of them are run by bosses who have the power of despots. America has dictators, who, in a limited field, are as sinister as Europe's mighty autocrats. Often they completely frustrate the will of the people. Some of them turn government into a venal, brutal trade, and by their acts have seriously compromised our way of life.

Their crass, defiant abuse of self-government has caused some Americans to lose faith and many to lose ardor. Occasionally an American says, "We ought to have a dictator, to smash those bosses!" Of course, it is one of the bosses who would be the dictator! These American bosses give the Nazis and Fascists one of their chief reasons to talk of "corrupt democracy" and "the putrid corpse of democracy."

In this connection it is encouraging to note that many such American political machines have been broken. One of the most outstanding examples is Tammany in New York City. The 7,380,259 people living in New York constitute the most heterogenous body of men and women in the world. Many of them, also, are new Americans. Self-government there is extremely difficult. But in spite of all obstacles, the New Yorkers have found a way to govern themselves well.

The extremely corrupt State machine of Louisiana has also been smashed. Kansas City has been at least partially relieved of a corrupt dictator. A great many American cities are governed in an exemplary manner through Commissioners. American democracy has repeatedly shown it can overthrow corrupt bosses.

The Way in Democracy

There is no sensational or romantic way to bring such reforms about. That requires hard and constant work on the part of conscientious people, just as town meetings used to. Channels abound through which the work may be done. Even in the largest metropolises, the citizens may become neighbors, attain a broad understanding of one another and reach wise, binding majority decisions. Forums, leagues of men and women voters, radio discussions, classes in civil government, papers, books, mass meetings take the place of the small town meetings.

When conscientious Americans work wisely and persistently enough they impose their will, just as they did 200 years ago. At this moment, service to democracy is a draft which no good citizen dare evade. It is the price of democratic freedom. Wherever that price is paid in America, freedom triumphs.

A quality of democracy is that it can exist, only as a whole, integral creation, like a dam or a bridge. A piece of a dam won't stop a river nor a piece of a bridge span one. If left incomplete, one will be washed away, the other collapse. Likewise, partial democracy ends up by being no democracy at all.

America, along with all western countries, has been learning that. During this century, adult suffrage for normal persons with no blemish before the courts, became universal in Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Great Britain, and many other places. Former franchise barriers of an educational or economic nature were removed. Unfortunately, America has not kept up with the other democracies in this respect.

There are a number of states in this Republic where a majority of the adult citizens are disfranchised. This discrimination is not restricted to Negroes, but also extends to a very large number of white people. Ordinarily it is a poll tax that keeps the poorer white citizens from the polls.

One may well agree that it is delicate for Americans in one part of the country to tell those in another what they ought to do. However, this is the United States; this is a Union created and preserved at great cost; this is a single nation and what concerns one concerns all.

Democracy cannot flourish with its very basis partly chiseled away. Democracy is, above all, a matter of spirit and faith. It is belief in people. Without such faith there is no democracy. Democrats can't struggle through to triumph, if they're afraid of the ideals they defend, or if they're perpetually ashamed of the way they apply them. A dictator can pretend, because his force is guns. A democrat can't pretend because his force is faith, and a faith that's doubted is impotent.

The power of democracy is belief in people and reliance on people. A basic test of democracy is whether people are considered worthy of voting. If one can't count on people, he can't count on democracy.

Freedom Takes Its Stand

Abraham Lincoln, speaking of the "ultimate justice of the people," asked "is there any better or equal hope in the world?" A democrat can only answer "No." He stakes all on that. He grants democracy's inescapable requirement: freedom for all people to participate in democracy. That is where freedom takes its stand.

The price of liberty is liberty; the price of brotherhood is brotherhood. In defending democracy, America must move firmly, rapidly, triumphantly toward universal adult suffrage.

A feature of democratic governments are "pressure groups." They are organizations through which the citizens bring their will to bear on their governments. At the present moment they abound and are filling the air with their demands. One group is for aiding England, another for America First, another for the prevention of war, another for peace and democracy, another for fighting "Reds" and so on. Besides these newer groups, there are hundreds of older ones, such as political parties, veterans' organizations, farmers' alliances, labor unions, Chambers of Commerce, organized churches.

Some of these groups are useful, others detrimental. A number of them seek only special privileges. Their sole aim is to force or inveigle favors from the State. They resemble courtiers at the front and back doors of a king's palace. They try to pick one stone after another from the structure of the state for their own benefits. Such organizations are a grave menace. They would soon snatch so many parts from the machine of democracy that it would stall.

Power of Public Opinion

But they cannot be prohibited by any sweeping measure, although certain of their methods may be forbidden. Pressure by citizens is natural. It is the duty of citizens to bring their will to bear on government. It is the mark of democracy that citizens may be heard. It is the glory of America that during the recent vital debates every citizen has been heard. Such freedom must continue. The principal way to prevent predatory pressure groups from robbing the state is for the loyal members of the American national family to organize so well, work so actively and create such a powerful public opinion that the groups seeking to obtain booty will be defeated and disgraced.

Another important element in America are minority groups. Among such might be mentioned the Nazi Bund, Communists, Fascists, Witnesses of Jehovah, the Prohibition Party, Pacifists, Townsend Clubs, Single Taxers. Their number runs into the hundreds. Some of them are exceedingly useful; others are menacing.

For the sake of society the wheat must be separated from the tares. But how can that be done? Is not a cardinal aim of democracy personal freedom? Is not its essence belief in people?

Minority Groups

Much disagreement and diversity must be allowed; citizens must be permitted to be strange, foolish or even wrong. And democracy has a special reason to be lenient toward minority groups, because such groups often prove to be as the salt of the earth and the light of the world.

But some minority groups bring darkness. Some are working with tremendous energy to destroy America. Such must be proscribed. Eventually the Nazi Bund, organizations of Communists giving supreme loyalty to Moscow, societies disseminating destructive hatred toward certain Americans should be prevented from working.

The agencies designed to exercise such control are objective laws and just courts. On the whole, American courts are very good. American democracy has given much evidence of a strong sense of fairness. It showed that, for instance, in its vigorous opposition to "packing" the Supreme Court. A good democracy wishes its laws and courts to stand as a shield, protecting minority groups and also to serve as a sieve, sifting out the factors that destroy. There is no perfect safeguard, but the most advanced democracies preserve themselves from destructive elements without seriously curtailing civil liberties.

America, as Washington said, is engaged in an experiment of vital importance for all the world. To succeed, it must constantly perfect its democracy. It has come to a thrilling epoch in its development. High and noble loyalty to the most exalted ideals of freedom is arousing the American Nation and inspiring it to do its part and pay its price that government by the people shall not perish.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Nazis Use Propaganda as Tool

Continued from Page 1

the German Army at the time of the 1940 campaign.

I took a trip through the Rhineland before the western offensive last year. During the trip I passed through what I later learned was the reserve area of one of the army corps which participated in the invasion of Luxemburg and France. In that particular corps almost everything was horse drawn, including artillery, commissary, and supply. When the Berlin division came home after the campaign in France it paraded down the Linden with full equipment—and it was all horse drawn.

Some Lessons Intercepted

For anyone sincerely interested in forging an adequate military defense against Germany's armed forces there is still a great deal to be learned from the German Army—a great deal which could and should be applied in the upbuilding of America's own new defense force. Some of its lessons have reached Washington and are being studied carefully. I also happen to know that reports of some of the most important lessons have been held up by officers in control of transmission whose preconceived notions prevent innovations in the German Army from being fully aired in Washington.

Most of the technical innovations have been fully reported. The United States General Staff knows that technically the strength of the German Army derives from a balance of different weapons and types of equipment, rather than on preponderance of any one weapon such as tanks; from a highly trained, resourceful officer corps which has performed phenomenal feats in planning the supply of enormous armies in motion; from equipment which often is inferior but always adequate in quantity and simple to maintain and operate.

But if American defense is to take the fullest possible advantage from German military progress much more must be known and appreciated about the military weapon which is poised today for Herr Hitler's announced attempt to seek final Nazi victory in 1941. It must be realized first of all that it is a new kind of army as different from the Kaiser's army of 1914 as the army of the French Revolution differed from its Bourbon predecessor.

To understand it adequately one first of all must stop thinking about it in terms of the old Prussian drill sergeant and dumb "cannon fodder," or of the class-conscious officer with the monocle and utter contempt for his men stylized by Hollywood.

Democratic Army

Probably the greatest single element of strength in this new German Army—and this is hard to believe but a fact attested to by those who have seen that army at close range—is the spirit of equalitarianism upon which its personal relationships are founded.

It comes remarkably close to being a democratic army, using the word democratic in the sense of fellowship and mutual respect between officers and men. True, there is some Prussianism left, particularly in the High Command where the older officers date from the Kaiser's army. The clicking of heels and the "Ja wohl" are as mechanical as ever. But the distinction between the officers and enlisted men has been reduced to what is probably a military minimum. The Russians tried to go farther and have had to abandon the experiment, reverting to a greater distinction than exists in the German Army.

One thing about this new German Army is so simple that it has gone almost unnoticed in the outside world. I never have seen it mentioned in any American or English publication and yet it is of extreme and revealing importance. In the German Army of today a private soldier salutes another private soldier—and he does so with the same meticulous care with which he salutes an officer. In other words the distinction between the officer's and private's uniform has been reduced to a new minimum.

With the change in the meaning of the salute much of the old distinction between officer and private has disappeared. Privates dine at the Adlon or any of the best Berlin restaurants—provided they have the money—with no inhibitions whatever. I have seen officers and enlisted men dining together in such places on many occasions with complete ease of relationship.

Discipline actually has been improved by the changes which these facts symbolize. The rank of officer is for the most part on a merit basis. The men who hold it do so essentially because of ability and leadership and obtain greater respect from the men for this fact.

The old "brass hat" tradition has been eliminated right and left. On campaigns, officers eat the same rations as men. Of extreme importance—officers actually lead their men where the danger is greatest. Generals commanding whole army corps frequently advance with the front line. During the campaign in Poland one commanding general was the first man across the river.

Interest in Men

Official instructions for officers place major emphasis on taking detailed and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the men. They are instructed to keep themselves informed about the personal problems of the men. These instructions include giving a man leave if he has any personal difficulties at home, sending greetings to the family, and inquiring sympathetically about his home life on his return.

The greatest care is taken for the safety and welfare of men in action. Herr Hitler was not boasting idly when he said that having been a private soldier himself he planned this war with the greatest care for the lives of the men in the ranks. No position ever is taken by man power if it can be taken mechanically. The German soldier actually has the feeling in this war that his life never will be endangered unnecessarily.

One of the most striking contrasts this war has produced is that between the men commanding the German Army and those who commanded the French Army. The German Army expects of its officers a degree of daring, quick thinking, initiative, and physical activity which are characteristics of youth. Seniority and age are handicaps to advancement rather than assets. The result is that men under 35 years of age have reached Field Marshal's rank and command whole armies. Physical youth with all its daring and emancipation from tradition and caution mark the command of this Army, even in the top ranks. By contrast, French officers with incapacitating physical disabilities, burdened with obesity, often marked by the worst rather than the best characteristics of age were strikingly numerous in the officers' prison camps behind the German lines during the 1940 campaign.

There were many reasons for the shattering defeat of the French Army but among them one of the most important and least noted was an officers corps stagnant with seniority, marked by the weariness and caution of excessive age, strangled with outworn military ideas, and scornful of innovation. On the other side were the energy, initiative, readiness for innovation of a young group of commanding officers stimulated by opportunities for quick promotion, and the reward of responsibility for anyone deserving it, regardless of youth.

Army Gets the Best

Another thing worth noting. No nation can have an army like the German without making extreme sacrifices in civilian life for it. When you live in Germany, as I have been living since the beginning of the war, you begin to think of the Army as the only thing in Germany of really first quality. Everything of quality in the country has gone into the Army. It has all the good woolens on its back, all the good leather on its feet, all the best metal in its weapons, all the best food on its tables. Everything else in Germany seems shoddy and second rate.

This concentration of quality in the Army even extends to men. Thinking back over nearly a year and a half in Germany at war I am struck by the fact that the most interesting, the most intelligent, the most honest, in fact in all respects the most desirable men I met were in the Army—taking orders. The men giving the orders from the Government ministries and the pinnacles of political power were men of a different breed marked by quite different characteristics.

The great tragedy of Germany lies in this fact that its best people take the orders and do the technical work, deliberately closing their minds to the implications of what they are doing. Indicative of this is the case of a German landowner who had lived in Poland before the war. As a German he looked forward to, and welcomed, the arrival of the German Army. But after he had lived for a few months under the new regime he came to Berlin to join the Army saying: "I am too ashamed of my country to live with it so I am going into the Army in the hope of dying for it."

Any idea that the Army is prepared to do anything about Naziism should be discarded at once. There are many officers in its ranks who disapprove of the regime. But every time there has been a conflict between them and a party authority they have given in—even when there was a sound military reason for the Army position.

It never has been to their advantage, for example, to have the Gestapo and the SS take over control of occupied countries from the Army. In every instance the Army got along relatively well with the conquered population. In every instance the arrival of the Gestapo and SS has marked the beginning of friction, resentment, retaliation, and mounting hatred for Germans. This has increased enormously the Army's police problem and endangered its security. But the Army invariably has surrendered. It might conceivably take over control if the Nazi Regime were ousted by some other force, but I can't conceive of the German Army challenging the Nazi Regime of its own initiative.

For one thing, the expanded German Army is Herr Hitler's creation. Its officers owe him everything they have. For another, a challenge to civilian authority is contrary to both the traditions of the German Army and also to the nature of the average German. The Nazi Party has, roughly speaking, a monopoly on the type of

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Scottish-Americans Rallying To Aid of Kin in War Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—American representatives of the clans of Scotland and hundreds of other Scottish-Americans are rallying in war relief activities to aid their Scottish kinfolk and English neighbors across the Atlantic, it was disclosed here today.

Established Scottish clubs in the United States, Highland clan societies and Scottish women's organizations are holding benefits, concerts and balls to raise funds for Scottish and British war relief, while daily and weekly meetings at which women representatives sew and knit have resulted in the dispatch of hundreds of bundles of clothing and supplies to bombed and needy areas of the British Isles.

The St. Andrews Society, it was revealed, has contributed heavily to the Glasgow Central War Fund, the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, the British War Relief Society and the Shipwrecked Seaman's and Marine Benevolent Society, as well as through the Young Men's Christian Association. Its efforts were seen to be typical of those of the old established organizations.

Other Groups Aid

Other groups, among them the Caledonian Club, the Daughters of Scotia and the Robert Burns Societies have joined in centralized activities. The United Clans Committee of New York and New Jersey, embracing a dozen clan organizations, has held benefits that raised and sent across the Atlantic an estimated $8,000. A rally at Manhattan Center on Feb. 28 raised $3,000. The Flora MacDonald Society in Brooklyn was described as typical of the Scottish women's groups putting on benefits, knitting and sewing to raise funds and amass clothing for war relief.

Dispatches received from the Glasgow Central War Fund, City Chambers, Glasgow, Scotland, revealed that this organization has received more than $15,000 in donations from Scottish and other societies in New York, New Jersey, Detroit and in other sections of the United States, as well as individual donations and parcels of clothing. Donations to this organization may be earmarked for canteen, hostel, general comfort or ambulance use.

Russians in Need

Other war relief developments brought the disclosure by the Russian Children's Welfare Society, at 51 East 121st Street, that there were approximately 3,000 Russian children in unoccupied France and that at least 1,000 soon would be in urgent need of food and clothing, as every day "saw more Russian refugee families sink to the level of complete destitution."

Appealing for American donations and assistance, the society announced it had sent a shipment of condensed milk to France through facilities of the Friend's Service Committee and was negotiating with the Tolstoy Foundation and the American Red Cross, seeking ways of dispatching more aid. The plight of Russian exiles in unoccupied France has been made worse, it was declared, by sharp reductions in the number of foreign employees allowed in industrial concerns.

On March 19, Holland House, center for Netherlands cultural and economic activities in New York, will celebrate the first anniversary of its establishment at 10 Rockefeller Plaza. Trade, shipping and war relief activities have used the House as a base of operations, it was recalled, and the week before Christmas, 1940, a reception was given there in honor of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands by the Netherlands Club.

Propaganda: Tool of Nazis

(Continued from Page 3)

German with political initiative. That is why it is in power and the balance take their orders.

Enthusiasm Wanes

Having said so much about the strength and power of the German Army, this much can be added without arousing false hopes:

The initial sense of adventure among the ranks which gave it its élan during the campaigns in Poland and France largely has disappeared. Classes called to the colors before these campaigns went with a sense of relief and anticipation. For the individual soldier it meant relief from responsibility, political uncertainty, boredom, and civil drudgery. It also meant comradeship in the field and a change of scene. For boys from farms, offices, and factories who never had been outside their home communities the first campaigns were exciting larks keyed up by easy military victory.

That phase seems to be approaching its conclusion. The novelty has worn off and the end is not in sight. This winter I met soldiers home on leave who expressed for the first time a preference for staying at home. Heretofore they always were eager to get back to their units. It is only a straw in the wind and can have no effect on discipline or morale during the coming campaign season. But it is worth noting as something which might become significant a year or two from now.

Meanwhile Europe waits for the inevitable 1941 campaign of the most unorthodox military weapon forged since the armies of the French Revolution. Naziism has stunted progress and suppressed talent in many phases of German life. But it has released talent and encouraged progress in the Army. The future of the world for a long time to come hangs on whether it can be halted this year. It can be halted, but its power is, materially speaking, enormous.

In his next article Mr. Harsch will discuss the moods and feelings of the German people behind their Army and analyze what might be done to weaken the German will to war.

Western Halibut Season Expected to Open April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—For the second consecutive year halibut fishermen will not be prevented from entering an early fishing season. The International Halibut Commission has just designated April 1 as the date for the opening of the commercial halibut fishing season. The date is recommended, by the Commission, to the Governments of both the United States and Canada and must be approved by officials of both countries before the date becomes official. Heretofore, the recommendations of the Commission have been accepted.

Proposals sent to the International Commission to raise the quotas for zones two and three of the Pacific fishing banks from the present limit of 48,000,000 pounds to 54,000,000 pounds were denied. It was expected that the 48,000,000-pound quota of last season would be sustained.

'Story Ridiculous'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 8 (AP)—Yugoslav official circles declined today to issue a denial of Hungarian press reports that the United States had offered aid to Yugoslavia. They said no denial was necessary "because the whole business is so ridiculous."

How Britain Keeps Its Prisoners of War

Wide World

International Law Governs the Prison Routine

Upper left: Through the barbed wire German prisoners of war, members of captured U-boat crews, are pictured on the grounds of a large country estate which has been transformed into a prisoner camp somewhere in England. Upper right: Italian prisoners of war, including some officers, are being marched to a camp in Africa. Lower left: Prisoners in a Canadian internment camp for civilians are shown at work in a cabbage patch connected with the prison. Lower right: German prisoners in Quebec waiting en route to internment following their arrival from England. They were shifted from Great Britain to lessen the danger of fifth column activity.

International Law Governs War Captives on Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 8—Although international law is in many ways in abeyance owing to the persistent flouting of it by totalitarian powers, it still operates successfully in regard to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Regulations governing the torpedoing of vessels at sea and the use of poison gas may be ignored, but the treatment of prisoners of war still remains governed largely by international agreement. It is in accordance with international procedure that prisoners of war in Britain, Germany, and elsewhere are receiving up to 10 pounds of articles of food or clothing weekly and are free from the inhuman treatment charged against domestic concentration camps in various parts of Europe.

What Law Provides

Since 1918 the cause of prisoners of war has been receiving the special attention of the International Red Cross, which carries out regular inspections in accordance with the convention of 1931 signed by 47 Nations.

According to this convention: "Prisoners of war shall have the right to address themselves to representatives of the protecting Powers to indicate to them the points on which they have complaints to formulate with regard to the conditions of captivity. These requests and complaints must be transmitted immediately. Even if they are recognized to be unfounded they may not occasion any punishment."

To facilitate the lodging of such complaints, the convention provides for regular monthly inspection. It is carried out by delegates of the protecting power—that is the power handling the affairs of the country to which the prisoners belong in the detaining country—and by delegates of the International Red Cross. The Red Cross organization is governed by a central body, all of whose members are Swiss citizens, hence the inspecting delegates are neither members of the detaining power nor of the interested power.

It is possible, however, under the convention for delegates of the power whose nationals are imprisoned, to accompany trips of inspection.

Medical commissions, consisting of one delegate of the detaining power and two delegates of a neutral power send those prisoners incapable of fighting for one year to special homes or to a neutral country.

Y. M. C. A. secretaries and representatives of the various denominations and the Friends Relief organizations are admitted to the camps for the purpose of administering spiritual and material relief—not for the purpose of inspection. All such visitors are very careful not to criticise negatively.

The protecting power may send as delegates its own nationals, or those of a neutral power—subject to the approval of the detaining power.

The interests of the prisoners are also watched by the diplomatic personnel of the protecting power. The work of the International Red Cross and of the protecting power in regard to war prisoners runs parallel. They inform each other of conditions in an exchange of reports. Both deal directly with the detaining and interested powers.

Rights of Delegates

The protecting power has a regular legal status in international law to protect the entire economic and private interests of the protected power. The Red Cross is limited to the care of prisoners of war who are wounded or sick and has only a moral authority.

According to the convention, the delegates of the protecting power may confer "as a general rule personally without witnesses" with prisoners. This right has been exercised chiefly, however, by delegates of the Red Cross, who are usually accorded full freedom in investigating conditions.

Most of the business is done directly with delegates elected by the prisoners by democratic vote, subject to the approval of the military authorities.

On an average there is one delegate to each 300 prisoners.

Prisoners can appeal over the head of their representatives direct to the military authorities or to the Red Cross, but this does not often happen.

Red Cross delegates can make surprise visits, but usually the visits are announced a day or two ahead, and the delegates are usually accompanied by high military and civil authorities.

Talk With Prisoners

According to released prisoners, no special preparation is made for the visits as was the case in the last war.

A delegate in one visit will take 20 or 30 prisoners aside and question them as to conditions. It is impossible for the camp authorities to know when the prisoners complained. Camp officials fear the negative criticism of delegates.

Reports of the delegates are sent to the Foreign Office of the detaining power with suggestions for improvement with a copy of the report going to the protecting and interested powers.

The danger retaliation is the only power besides moral persuasion and public opinion, and during the war of 1914 there were cases of retaliation on all sides.

The interested power appeals only through the Red Cross, which is not often. On basis of the Red Cross report detaining power makes investigations and improvements.

Few Violations Seen

According to an official spokesman of the Red Cross "no intentional violation of the convention of 1929 has ever been noted. The belligerents in many cases go beyond requirements of the convention." He added, however, that it is "impossible to check completely as to whether the convention has been violated."

Prisoners' camps are not protected from bombing and do not carry Red Cross signs. In the case of the bombing of hospital units the victim cables details to the Red Cross, which forwards them to the accused country. The latter denies, or admits and apologizes. The power of the Red Cross goes no further. No case of intentional violation has been disclosed.

Propaganda Purposes

Cases sometimes are played up for propaganda purposes which are not reported to the Red Cross. Minor and unavoidable breaches sometimes occur, but usually they are remedied as soon as possible. The breaches are most frequent in Germany because there are more prisoners there.

Such things as having no canteens in camp; shortage of clothing which, under the convention, must be supplied by the detaining power; the interning of officers with men occur. Moreover it is often impossible to determine whether prisoners get the food required by the convention.

Reports from delegates in Germany say that the food in some camps is "monotonous but plentiful—butter once a week."

Nazis Use Diplomacy to Win Greeks

Continued from Page 1

said locomotives, machinery and economic rewards were being offered to Turkey in return for a break with Britain.

It was apparent in Sofia that the Germans were counting heavily on the success of their diplomatic plans to end the Greek-Italian fighting, in which Greece has had all the best of it, and to win Turkey over to the Axis.

Claim Eden Failed

Informed quarters here said the German diplomatic strategy, backed by the force of German arms, was to demonstrate to Greece the futility of further fighting and at the same time to convince Turkey that Nazidom was the supreme power in Southeastern Europe and that Britain's influence had dwindled to nothing.

They claimed British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden had failed to obtain a definite promise from the Greeks to fight on during his recent visit in Athens, and declared that Turkey was friendly with Germany despite her ties with Britain.

Yugoslavia, they said, may join the Axis soon, but if not the tide of German influence in this part of the world will bring her into line eventually.

[The official Turkish radio, however, radiocast a declaration that "all signs show that Yugoslavia is preparing to defend herself," and added that many Yugoslavs "apparently believe the fact that Germany thus far has asked only economic aid is merely a bait leading to future and more serious demands."]

Roosevelt 'Spurned'

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 8 (AP)—Under the big headline "Yugoslavia Refuses Help From Roosevelt," the Nazi newspaper Magyarsag printed a dispatch under a Washington dateline yesterday purporting to disclose that the President had attempted to keep Yugoslavia out of the Axis.

The dispatch was credited to "special service," and was the first such "special dispatch" that the paper—long in severe financial difficulties—ever had carried under a Washington date.

"Mr. Roosevelt promised United States assistance to Yugoslavia the same day that Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Alexander Cincar-Markovitch—the Yugoslavian Premier and Foreign Minister—were received by Herr Hitler," the "special dispatch" said.

"Mr. (Constantin) Fotitch, the Yugoslavian Minister to Washington, was summoned Feb. 14 by urgent telephone call to go to the home of Mr. Sumner Welles (the U. S. Undersecretary of State), where he was given a personal message from Mr. Roosevelt."

The story, which was picked up by DNB, the official German news agency, and spread throughout Europe, continued:

"Mr. Fotitch went to the rendezvous and was informed that it was time to tell the Prince Regent and the Yugoslav Government that in President Roosevelt's opinion it was time to put an end to the successes of the Axis Powers even if they were only diplomatic successes.

"Mr. Roosevelt also was said to have made known that the lend-lease bill would certainly be accepted by Congress and the American Government then would have the means to curb efforts designed to create a new order.

"The United States would then be able to furnish efficient aid to all European states which had not already submitted to this new order.

"Mr. Sumner Welles is said to have called the tripartite pact 'very clever work but a most dangerous diplomatic instrument for England.'

"Before bidding Mr. Fotitch goodbye Mr. Sumner Welles is said to have extracted a promise that Fotitch would immediately transmit Mr. Roosevelt's message to Belgrade . . . assuring him that telegraphic rates would be reduced.

"On Feb. 10, that is several days before this proposition, the American Minister to Belgrade, acting under the urgent orders of Mr. Roosevelt, is said to have gone to the Yugoslav Premier's office to announce that Mr. Roosevelt was convinced of Britain's ultimate victory and that he would do everything to contribute to it."

Nazis Annoyed

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—Although substantiated on the surface by nothing except a Hungarian newspaper dispatch, Germans showed annoyance today at a report that President Roosevelt had suggested some manner of aid to Yugoslavia to keep that nation out of the Axis.

[State Department officials at Washington said they "never heard of it."]

German newspapers stressed the report. Pressed for additional substantiation of the Budapest report, an authorized spokesman commented:

"We have the impression it is authentic."

The alleged diplomatic feeler directed at Yugoslavia was described here as evidence of how hard the democracies were fighting to prevent the spread of influence of the Three-Power Pact.

The Germans, however, refused to say a word about what progress the pact might be making.

Britain Builds 480 Naval Craft During Past Year

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Sir Victor Warrender, financial secretary of the Admiralty, declared today that in the year ending March 31 Britain would have completed 480 naval craft "large and small."

In a speech at Grantham, Sir Victor declared the Navy was "tending old vessels with such skill and daring that they are performing feats of endurance never expected of them by their designers."

British Proclaim Conquest Of All Italian Somaliland

CAIRO, Egypt, March 8 (AP)—The final conquest of Italian Somaliland has been proclaimed by British forces, along with the capture, destruction or grounding of 12 Axis merchantmen in naval operations which rendered harmless the colony's two chief bases for Indian Ocean raiders—Chisimaio and Mogadiscio.

All Fascist troops who have not surrendered or fallen in combat have been run out of Somaliland and are fleeing into Ethiopia, a military spokesman declared here yesterday at British General Headquarters.

He listed Italian casualties in the three-weeks Somaliland campaign at 21,000—including killed and prisoners—and said an area of 100,000 square miles is now under the actual occupancy of British arms.

The bulk of the Fascist force able to get away, he said, is withdrawing along the Mogadiscio road toward Jijiga in northern Ethiopia, and another retreat is proceeding from Lugh Ferrandu, in the northern Juba River Valley area of Somaliland, toward the southern Ethiopian lakes. This was one of the main routes used by Italian troops in the conquest of Ethiopia in 1936.

The pursuing British were declared themselves to have struck well into Ehiopia proper, where they expect to be joined by Ethiopian insurgents in a drive to dismember the colony as they tore Somaliland apart.

The Jijiga Road, the spogesman pointed out, runs close to the border of French Somaliland, and he expressed belief that the retreating Italians might seek refuge there.

After disposing of nine Italian and a German ship at Mogadiscio, the fleet hastened on up the coast, shelling Brava and Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital, and helping in the swift capture of the latter Feb. 26.

There the 9,830-ton British cruiser Shropshire sank the 6,861-ton Italian tanker Pennsylvania, it was added.

Frenchmen Pay for Defeat With Shivering and Hunger

Continued from Page 1

tants is to ward off hunger and cold.

The winter has been severe and the shortage of fuel has been as pronounced as the shortage of food. Russians who lived through a period of extreme cold and hunger during the years of civil war from 1918 until 1921 have told me that cold, of the two forms of suffering, was more difficult to bear.

Paris is normally within little more than an hour's railway ride of the rich coal area around Lens, in northeastern France. But shortage of railway rolling stock, freezing of canals which serve as means of transportation, and probably appropriation of some of the Lens coal by the Germans for industrial and military purposes, left the City with a minimum of fuel. The amount of coal available on ration cards sometimes has been only 25 to 30 pounds a month, enough at the most to generate heat for two or three days.

Persons who dwell in modern apartment houses sometimes have suffered most, because the central heating plant failed to function. Those fared best who possessed electric radiators or who had accumulated coal or wood in the past. One of the most popular words in the modern French vocabulary is bebrouillard, which means someone who displays ingenuity in finding solutions for every-day difficulties.

Food is a primary concern of the average Parisian. Rationing did not exist during the war; ration cards were being prepared when the collapse occurred. Now rationing is general; but the meager amounts of meat, milk, and sugar which are supposed to be available often are not to be had. Some meat shops have been closed for days and the sign: "Pas de viande aujourdhui" has become only too familiar. Another difficulty is that the lack of coal, combined with restrictions on the use of gas, makes it difficult to cook meals.

Great as the sufferings of Paris have been, the City at least is intact; it sustained no war damage. The plight of the people is even worse in towns which have been heavily bombarded. The most conspicuous example is Dunkirk, the port in Northeastern France which witnessed the re-embarkation of the British Expeditionary Force after it had been encircled in Belgium last spring.

About two-thirds of the houses of Dunkirk were destroyed by German bombing directed against departing British troops, according to an article in Le Temps. Now virtually total destruction has been achieved because Dunkirk, as one of the take-off points for a German invasion of Great Britain, has been pounded constantly by the Royal Air Force.

About a third of the peacetime population is said to be living in caves, without fire, light, or hygienic services. Many persons have been taken away from their families and recruited for labor in Germany.

Cultural Lights Burn

Amid all this misery there is still a gallant effort to keep the cultural lights of France burning. The Sorbonne carries on in Paris. The Polytechnical School, one of the most famous engineering academies in the world, has been evacuated to Lyons from Paris and is continuing its work there. A well-known girls' school, maintained by the Legion or Honor, formerly located at St. Denis, in the environs of Paris, after moving from place to place during the German invasion, has established itself in new quarters at Grenoble, in Unoccupied France.

Plays, concerts, and operas are given in Paris; and the Comedie Française, France's unique institution of classical drama, plays to crowded houses. One of its most popular presentations is Corneille's "The Cid," an old-fashioned poetic play of a legendary hero.

In Vichy, on the other hand, according to a recent letter, entertainment is restricted to very old American films. All over France there is an extreme shortage of soap, razor blades, and other toilet articles.

There is a veritable cult of Pétain, in the occupied as well as in the unoccupied part of France. In the occupied part such demonstrations of sympathy with Marshal Philippe Pétain as the reported sale of 3,000,000 picture of the Marshal for the French war prisoners may well be a demonstration against possible German attempts to split the country and to get up in Paris a regime headed by Pierre Laval or some other more pliant tool.

Le Temps, formerly a leading Paris newspaper, is a shadow of its former self, and is down to a single sheet. Published at Lyons, in the unoccupied region, it enjoys more freedom than newspapers which appear in Paris; and its sparse news columns publish British as well as German and Italian news.

A witty French statesman of the time of the Revolution, the Abbé Sieyès, on being asked what he did during the Revolution, replied briefly and suggestively: "I lived."

Many Frenchmen doubtless feel this is an achievement in their country's present ordeal. Yet there is a keen interest in the course of the war in which France is now consigned to a passive role. People like to listen to the British radio, not only in Unoccupied France, but in the area under German occupation, where this is a prohibited offense.

There is every likelihood that the French mood will vary between the resignation that prevailed at the time of the armistice to hope, perhaps even accompanied by sabotage or isolated attempts at revolt in the regions under German occupation, in direct proportion as it seems that Germany is winning or losing the war.

Swedish Bakery Entirely Heated By Bread Vapor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Inventions for saving fuel in Sweden are appearing daily. As a curiosity can be mentioned a system of heating just installed in a large Stockholm crisp bread factory, through which the bread itself heats the entire factory premises and also delivers the hot water.

This central heating and hot water scheme utilizes the vapor that escapes from the ovens—most of which are electrically heated—during the baking of the bread. This vapor, which has a temperature of about 90 degrees Centigrade, is conducted through the tubes of hot water heaters, whence the water is circulated through the various heating systems in the usual way. In part, this method has been used in other bread factories, but this is the first time it has been applied to a whole building.

Such a heating system will not be applicable in any bakery, however, since large quantities of vapor are required. In baking Swedish crisp bread, the steam generation is considerable, the moisture content being brought down to only 6 per cent, while the water content in ordinary bakers' bread is much higher.

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Australians Score in War on U-Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The Australian flying-boat squadron which helps police the waters around Britain and turns aside German planes and U-boats from British Empire shipping is rolling up a long list of submarine victims, it is learned here.

The operations book of that squadron recently was opened for the benefit of the Australian public and clipped official sentences told the story of victories over U-boat crews.

One record of an antisubmarine action said that an enemy submarine had been sighted from a distance of approximately six miles. "Attack made from 1,000 feet on U-boat which was at periscope depth," the record said. "Salvo of six 250-pound antisubmarine bombs dropped 20 feet in front of U-boat's track. One minute after bombs dropped large dirty brown patch of oil and bubbles appeared on surface. Three minutes later more bubbles in central patch. More rising 20 minutes later. Aircraft remained in vicinity 3 hours 25 minutes. Nothing further seen. Would appear U-boat sunk or badly damaged, but no proof obtained."

The operations record of another encounter, however, provides all the proof wanted. It tells, first of the sighting of a torpedoed ship which was down by the stern. The official story continues: "Enemy submarine sighted approximately 6:12 a. m. Submarine dived. Salvo of four bombs dropped while at periscope depth. Attack evidently damaged U-boat which came to surface almost at once. At 6:15 a. m. further salvo of four bombs dropped. Crew jumped into water and submarine sank stern first. Forty-one survivors picked up later by British escort vessel."

U-Boat Sunk

A different kind of encounter is described in the entries about a flying boat searching for enemy transports. "At 2:25 p. m. ship sighted being attacked by five Heinkels at a distance of six miles," says the record. "Proceeded to aid of ship at about 2,000 feet in order to take advantage of cloud. One Heinkel having completed attack was climbing, apparently not observing Sunderland. Front gun opened on Heinkel at 100 yards and enemy turned to left. Second burst was fired into enemy's underside and Heinkel went down into cloud, smoke issuing from plane.

"Second Heinkel approached from astern and dived from about 2,000 feet above," continues the record. "Enemy opened fire at 900 yards. Fire not returned and enemy did not approach closer but continued to follow. Third Heinkel attacked from below and to left at 200 yards. Sunderland rear gunner opened fire and enemy turned away. Two Heinkels continued to shadow Sunderland for 10 minutes, but no further action. Sixty rounds fired from front gun, 60 from rear turret."

A brush with a Dornier 18 flying boat also is recorded. "At 7.06 a. m. enemy sighted," says operations book. "Dornier 18 flying boat seen at 1,000 feet. Dive-attacked Dornier with front gun and forced down to 50 feet. First and second bursts from front gun short. Third and fourth bursts apparently scored hits. Enemy turned sharply to starboard and shot; hit starboard side of Sunderland in vicinity of wardroom. Enemy's next shot hit front turret putting it out of action, wounding gunner in right thigh and chest. Sunderland rear gunner put burst into Dornier amidships. Enemy then turned away, disappeared into sun."

Pilots Honored

Though overshadowed by the much more ambitious Australian contribution to the Empire Air scheme, this Australian flying-boat squadron has an achievement out of all proportion to its size.

Evidence of the way these Australians are helping Britain is written on the British honors list. There are the names of more than half its pilots who have won the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The Sunderlands used were bought by the Australian Government from Britain back in 1939, and intended for work in the northern and eastern areas of this continent. In October, 1939, however, the Government decided to offer the ships to Britain for wartime use and ordered the men of the squadron, who had arrived in Britain before war was declared, to stay there and fly the boats.

Since then the tasks of the Australians have ranged from hunting U-boats to ferrying important passengers from Britain as far as the Middle East.

South African Republicans Sharply Split in Three Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa — The Afrikaans-speaking section of the people of South Africa is now divided to an extent and degree that is frustrating realization of the ideal of a republic.

Broadly there are now three distinct groups among them. There is the section supporting Britain's cause and therefore the war policy of the Prime Minister, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts. There are the followers of Dr. Daniel F. Malan who advocates an immediate withdrawal from the war and the establishment of a Republic. And finally, there is Gen. James B. M. Hertzog and his personal followers. Dr. Malan's group hoped to have General Hertzog's followers join them, but the former Prime Minister found it impossible to subscribe to the extreme views of the younger politicians, and he withdrew.

Each Afrikaner group is now in a numerical minority to the unanimous English-speaking vote of the country. The latter has absorbed the pro-war Afrikaner section; it is at complete variance with Dr. Malan and his followers as a result of war temper; and while it appreciates General Hertzog's sympathetic consideration for English-speaking rights, it is in no mood just now to view with approval his Republican convictions even though these are milder than those of Dr. Malan.

Division Strengthens Government

A threefold division of this kind strengthens the hands of the Government in power. General Smuts has no need to fall back on the policy of "divide et impera," for his political opponents have successfully divided themselves and reduced one another to political frustration.

Afrikanerdom then is in a parlous state, despite the fact that one minority, represented politically by Dr. Malan, reflects the views of a larger number of Afrikaans-speaking South Africans than many people would believe. Moreover the agreement of the Hertzog and the Malan sections on the question of a republic is not sufficient to provide a basis for genuine co-operation.

The split is on the manner of attainment of a Republic and the nature of it when achieved. General Hertzog defends the rights of English-speaking people. Dr. Malan believes a republic can be achieved by a swift political coup in the upheaval that war has occasioned.

But if the exigencies of war and the prospect of British defeat have encouraged hopes of a republic the same conditions have undoubtedly hardened English-speaking opinion against any idea of it.

Both Possibilities Remote

Constitutionally the chances of a republic depend almost entirely upon the degree of unanimity of the Afrikaner vote. Unconstitutionally it hangs uncertainly upon a coup d'etat as the result of a British defeat in war. Neither of these two conditions is likely of fulfilment.

Republican Afrikaners are themselves dashing hopes of the first, and the British are progressing along the road to dispatch the second. The more extreme members of the party have set their hopes upon a German victory in war to bring about a republic in South Africa. That has been admitted on several occasions in speech and in writing.

General Hertzog repudiates the wisdom of this course. He refuses to believe that the destiny of the Afrikaner people is to be sought along such uncertain paths. He condemns those who seek to destroy the status of a large section of the populace and suspects that a change from a British "yoke" to a German "millstone" is no way consistent with the vigorous independence of the Afrikaner people.

Tourists Invited to Canada; No Passports, Full Freedom

OTTAWA, March 8 (CP)—Prospective United States visitors to Canada have the assurance of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King that "the fact we are at war will not occasion the slightest interference with your enjoyment and freedom."

Visitors will receive the full premium on their money, the Prime Minister wrote March 5 in an official invitation to "the citizens of the United States" to visit the Dominion in 1941.

"The American dollars which you leave behind will be used by the Government of Canada for purchases to be made in the United States," he continued. "These purchases will be used for the defense of the ideals of freedom and justice which we hold in common."

The invitation was issued through the Canadian Government Travel bureau.

Favorable Balance Foreseen

The Prime Minister emphasized that "when you come to Canada, you will be able to cross the border without difficulty; you will need no passports; you will suffer no restrictions; you will be as free in our country as you are in your own."

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report on tourist trade in 1940 showed a favorable balance to Canada of $85,000,000 and "it is impossible to state what the estimates would have been in 1939 had the same amount of information been available," the report said.

Estimates made in 1939 indicated a favorable balance of $165,975,000, but "more comprehensive information obtained in 1940 indicated that the previous estimates for net receipts for 1939 may have been too high by an amount to the order of $80,000,000 to $90,000,000."

Canadian Travel Cut

This would indicate a more favorable balance in 1940 than in 1939 as a result of more complete information.

During 1940 there were 13,592,429 tourist entries, compared with 16,578,119 in 1939, a decline of 2,985,690 persons, the report showed. On the other hand, Canadian pleasure travel, limited by Government restrictions to conserve foreign exchange, dropped by 4,863,314 persons in the last six months of 1940, resulting in the reduced expenditures.

The Bureau report, commenting on the tourist situation, said "expenditures on nonessentials in the United States are a hindrance to our war efforts, while urgent demands for American dollars renders the promotion of tourist traffic from the United States to Canada of more vital importance than in peacetime.

"The restriction of visits to the United States and the endeavor to increase the number of American tourists visiting Canada are complementary parts of the same problem."

Red Activities Watched

Meanwhile in all large centers of Canada the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are maintaining a watch to prevent subversive propaganda from getting into circulation, including Communist circulars and propaganda designed to harm Canada's tourist trade.

Police inquiries recently uncovered an attempt made by subversive elements in Canada to discourage tourist traffic by mimeographed letters sent to the United States, setting forth that taxation is high in Canada, freedom is lacking, and that there is danger of internment.

This year, Canadian advertising in the United States stresses that nearly 14,000,000 American citizens came to the Dominion last year and found it as attractive a holiday place as ever.

Senators Accused Of 'Nazi Propaganda'

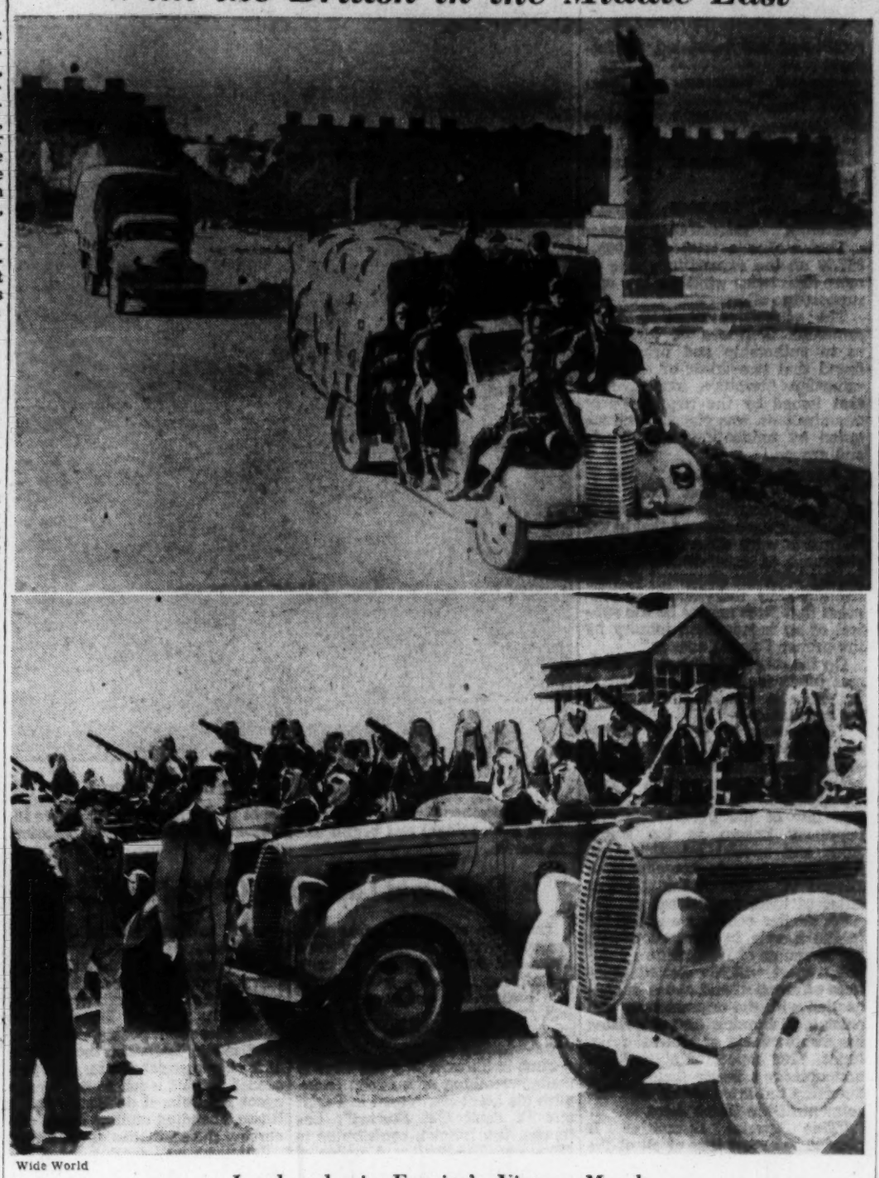
NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, charged last night that some Senators were "resorting to Nazi propaganda" in their opposition to the British aid bill.

In an address prepared for delivery over the Mutual Broadcasting System, he declared that a recent statement in the Senate that Adolf Hitler broke the control of "international bankers" over labor in Germany was a misrepresentation of fact.

Branding the Nazi labor movement as a "gigantic company union," Mr. Woll declared:

"When Hitler came to power he did not release the workers of Germany from bondage to the bankers but forged anew chains to enslave the working class of Germany."

With the British in the Middle East



Wide World

Landmarks in Empire's Victory March

Above: Italian troops taken prisoner when the Army of the Nile moved into Fort Capuzzo in North Africa are shown crowded on an Australian truck leaving the Fort for a British prison camp. The British reported 13,000 prisoners taken in the operations. Below: Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, inspects a unit of the Arab Legion during his tour of the Middle East.

British Bar Cereal Cargo On Red Cross Ship to France

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8 (AP)—The British Government, blocking a shipment of cereal, has decided against further relaxation of the blockade on American food supplies for Unoccupied France, it was learned.

An effort by the American Red Cross to include 300 tons of oatmeal in a cargo of evaporated milk, children's clothing, and supplies met with a refusal of British authorities to expand the scope of the existing agreement on French food supplies.

The decision apparently doomed efforts of the French Government to have frozen French assets in the United States released for the purchase of wheat here to relieve the bread shortage in France.

Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, described the British attitude as "a dreadful policy" and asked Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to intervene with British officials.

Talks With Halifax

Mr. Hull later talked with Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, but said he would discuss the question with Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, before taking it up in detail with the British.

Mr. Davis explained that the agreement with the British Government provided only for the shipment to France of milk, clothing, and vitamin concentrates for children.

"In response to inquiries received from France," Mr. Davis said, "the American Red Cross inquired if the British Government was prepared to include cereals in the cargo of the Exmouth, and we were informed that such supplies could not be included under terms of the agreement."

The American Export liner is being loaded at Jersey City, N. J., and is due to sail soon for Marseilles with the second Red Cross cargo of children's supplies for Unoccupied France.

With evaporated milk substituted for the oatmeal, the Exmouth will take 12,000,000 pounds of milk, 150,000 children's garments, and a large quantity of medicines.

Blockade Relaxed

In response to a personal request from President Roosevelt, the British Government in January relaxed the blockade to permit specified types of children's supplies to go to Unoccupied France under Red Cross supervision.

British officials here said the question of broadening the agreement to include cereals was submitted to London, which decided against any further relaxation.

Oatmeal, these officials said, could not be classed strictly as children's food and they indicated a belief that any exception in this would have resulted in requests for further concessions from the French.

'Repair Squad' Gives Britain Alert Service

LONDON—New measures to speed up the repair of bombed factories and so insure the minimum of delay in Britain's war production through air raids, have been announced here by Sir John Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings.

The new set-up could almost be described as a national repair squad. At its head is Maj. Gen. K. C. Appleyard, newly appointed Director of Emergency Reconstruction, who in civil life is associated with a number of engineering and mining concerns and is regarded as an authority on industrial planning and labor problems.

Working from the Building Priority Department of the Ministry of works and Buildings, he will have at his disposal throughout Great Britain, the services of panels of local architects, surveyors, and experts, ready, to use his own words, "to jump to it as soon as an air attack takes place." In some cases they may even go into action before the raid is over.

The scheme is organized to insure that ample supplies of building materials will be available immediately, wherever they are wanted.

Labor problems, too, are engaging the attention of Major General Appleyard.

"We are surveying the labor situation in all those areas which may be likely targets," he said, "and we are prepared, if local labor is insufficient, to supplement it. The Army may be called upon for this purpose but not if it can be avoided."

The work will not necessarily be confined to factory repair though this will be the first consideration. If local authorities call for assistance in repair of houses or public services, for instance, the organization is there to help them.

It is not planned to carry out repairs on an elaborate basis, but to give the best technical advice so that any dislocation of Britain's war industry by raids shall be for only the minimum time.

Profiting by experiences at Coventry and other devastated cities, the local area officers, under Major General Appleyard are to work in close liaison with the existing emergency services organization of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and its local emergency reconstruction panels which already have performed valuable services and remain a fundamental factor in any scheme to deal with air raid damage repair.

Mexico Willing U. S. Ally

MEXICO, D. F., March 8 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla told the Mexican Senate yesterday that this country would "not hesitate to sign a military pact with the United States" should an emergency arising from the present war require it.

The Minister appeared at the invitation of the Senate to explain Mexico's status under the Havana and Pan-American agreements and to answer questions about discussions between the two countries now in progress in Washington on the subject of possibly military collaboration.

Ambassador Josephus Daniels was among the spectators.

Señor Padilla declared that Mexico had no secret pacts and declared that any military bases which may be established in Mexico would be "built with American money."

"Never for any reason," he added, "will Mexico transfer its national sovereignty."

250,000 Children Changing Schools

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—More than a quarter million children will have to change schools because of population movements resulting from the defense program, Army and Navy authorities said today in asking Congress for $115,000,000 to help local school boards meet the problem.

A survey made by the Federal Commissioner of education and accepted by the War and Navy Departments found that schooling must be provided for 120,700 children who now live or will reside soon at Army posts, naval bases and other non-taxable Federal reservations.

The survey further estimated that educational facilities must be provided for 143,747 other children not on Federal reservations.

Secretary of War Stimson and James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy, advised the Senate in communications made public today that "the Federal Government must assume responsibility" since most school districts would be unable to care for the numerous extra students or pay for required new buildings, transportation and additional teachers.

They suggested these emergency school costs could be handled in connection with President Roosevelt's recent request for a $150,000,000 appropriation to provide community facilities in areas affected by the defense program.

Canadian Registry Lists 7,860,470

OTTAWA (CP)—The cost of Canada's national registration last August was $918,733, according to a return made March 6 in the House of Commons by the War Services Minister, J. G. Gardiner, in reply to a question.

The return said 3,988,760 men and 3,871,710 women were registered, a total of 7,860,470, and that approximately 1,800,000 persons in 1,250 trades were found suitable as workers for war industries. No record is available.

Calls for Books in Britain Put Strain Upon Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This war of "conflicting ideas" has forced people here to think more deeply, and in so doing they have turned to books not only for relaxation, but also for explanations of current events. Despite paper shortage, transport limitations, Service call-ups, bombed-out premises, and migrations of population, the necessary books have been forthcoming.

The Publishers' Circular shows a serious decline in the output of new books in 1940; 10,732 new books, new editions, and new translations appeared, which was 4,181 less than in 1939—a decline of 39 per cent.

This figure might well prove alarming in view of still further reductions in 1941 were it not that the number of books bought is not a true picture of the amount of reading done. For rarely do the sales and circulation of a product bear so little relationship as in the book world.

Books Widely Circulated

New books issued have reached a far wider circle of readers than would have been possible in a normal year. More people are reading the same books and the demand is for more worthwhile writings. Those authors, booksellers, and publishers who maintained that too many books were being published, and that quality not quantity counted, now see the fulfillment of their wishes.

Some categories of books have been hit harder than others. Children's books hold first place for large-scale reduction, though fiction is a runner-up. More serious works on sociology, natural science, biography, and philosophy have also suffered.

Records show that libraries have been taxed to their fullest extent during the year. Besides greatly increased demands for new books many "old favorites" which the public has "always meant to read" have been borrowed. The filming of such well-known books as "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen, "Jamaica Inn" and "Rebecca" by Daphne du Maurier, and "Gone With the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell, has also stimulated sales and loans, both of the books filmed and of others by the same authors. Librarians everywhere are producing figures to prove that the more serious works are being read by British people.

Heavy Loss in Raids

In addition to the 39 per cent reduction in the total number of books published last year, the fire caused by incendiary bombs in the City on the night of Dec. 29 last, destroyed no less than 6,500,000 books.

It would be difficult, even under present conditions, to replace the lost stocks, and publishers are, therefore, urging the Government not to cut still further their already reduced quota of paper and boards.

A suggestion for reducing the consumption of raw materials by the book trade is that books should appear in paper backs (as in France) instead of cloth-bound as at present. This would be practical for home consumption and was the general practice in the World War, but for export it is essential that volumes should be properly bound, especially as the export of British books is of great cultural and economic importance.

French-American Trade Faces Lengthy Period of Disruption

VICHY, France (AP)—American business circles here predict that Franco-American trade will be damaged by the war, no matter which side wins.

United States exports to France, they said, will find willing sellers and even more willing buyers, but there will be no capital for the transaction.

The French find industry in the United States slowly filling the gap in American production left for French exports before the war. With no exports to the United States when peace comes, France will have no balance in America with which to buy goods there, it is feared.

Main Lines of Trade

France's blocked exports to America have been largely quality articles like Lyons silk, Limoges china, Paris gowns, and perfumes. Even if current American substitutes may not quite come up to the French mark, the opinion remains that the industries will be there when peace comes and probably keep out French goods.

In return for their exports the French have been getting American cotton, steel, oil, automobile parts and accessories, tobacco, dried fruit, and vegetables. Even with trade both ways, France had an unfavorable commercial balance.

American businesses are operating in France on skeleton staffs, mostly in the occupied zone where their plants are located. These include Ford, General Motors, International Harvester, the Goodrich Tire Company, and the Standard Oil refineries at Bordeaux.

Lack of Raw Materials

Symptomatic of the condition of American business in France is the retrenchment of American banking here.

The four American banking houses in France, Chase National, National City, Guaranty Trust, and Morgan & Co., have established their main offices in smaller towns of the unoccupied zone where they are largely engaged in liquidating their assets.

Many depositors in these banks have received notices requesting them to close down their franc accounts. An American financial observer pointed out that, with the possible exception of the Morgan bank, most American banking business in France was devoted to financing American enterprises.

Uruguay German Envoy Disgraced?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The departure of the German Minister, Otto Langmann, has been accounted for in various ways. The most likely is that he has disappointed the Foreign Ministry in Berlin and, probably, Herr Hitler himself. Uruguayans believe he is in disgrace.

The official communiqué on the Minister's departure and statements by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani referred to "no pending business" between the Uruguayan Government and the German legation. This would enable the recall of Herr Langmann, but his departure was too sudden to admit of a routine explanation. It is significant that the other totalitarian representative, Italian Minister Dr. Belardi Ricci, left about the same time. He was immediately replaced.

The difficulties of German diplomacy in Uruguay, as local newspapers have pointed out, arise from the proved penetration of Nazi-directed "fifth columnists" and the verdict of the parliamentary commission that the press attaché of the German Legation, who claimed diplomatic immunity, was one of the principal leaders. Other leaders were imprisoned, and the Minister failed to obtain their release.

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Congress Gets Fairer Election Plans

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Senate's special committee which investigated the 1940 campaign laid 10 proposals before Congress today, all of which are designed to place elections upon a still higher level of fair play, political ethics and financial rectitude.

Except for the fact that both major parties are shown to have spent money far in excess of the $3,000,000 intended by the Hatch Act, the committee, which has conducted its inquiries now for several months, both during and after the recent campaign, disclosed no major election scandals, nor did it contend that even the large party expenditures were used in any corrupt manner.

Judged by the report submitted by Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas and Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, both the Presidential and Congressional elections of last year revealed a healthily functioning democracy, free from all but the most incidental and sporadic abuses.

Spending Not Limited

It is these abuses which the committee is asking Congress to check with additional and tighter legislation. It seeks particularly to eliminate any coercion on the part of the Federal Government on the recipients of Federal funds, to restrain false, anonymous and hate-stirring political literature, and to restrict excessive campaign contributions and extravagances.

All members of the committee frankly agree with the recent findings of the Federal Grand Jury in Washington and the subsequent report of the Department of Justice that the intended financial limitations of the Hatch Act were just so much tissue paper and that both the Republican and Democratic parties deliberately violated the plain intend of the law.

These, then, are the specific proposals which the committee places before Congress and with respect to which it invites remedial legislation:

The Proposals

1. To remove ambiguities and uncertainties as to statutory limitations on campaign contributions and expenditures.

2. To place an all-inclusive limitation on the total amount of money that may be collected or expended during any calendar year by political committees and other organizations and groups of persons on behalf of candidates for nomination and election for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

3. To place an all-inclusive limitation on the total amount of money that may be contributed during any calendar year by any one individual to be expended directly or indirectly on behalf of the nomination or election of a candidate for federal office.

4. To provide protection for candidates for nomination or election to any Federal office against false, libelous, and scurrilous campaign material. One remedy suggested by the committee is to require that all campaign literature bear upon its face the name of its sponsor and its printer and publisher.

5. To make unlawful any pernicious political activities by county, townsnip, committeemen, or agricultural conservation associations.

6. To prohibit coercion, either actual or constructive, of their employees, by private concerns or corporations or their officials to interfere with the free exercise of their voting franchise in the nomination or election of Federal officials.

7. To prohibit contributions, directly or indirectly, by any public utility or other corporation regulated in whole or in part by the Federal Government or by officers or directors of such corporations to campaign funds to be used in connection with the nomination or election of any candidate for a Federal office.

8. To make effective the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act prohibiting contributions to campaign funds by national banks, directly or indirectly.

9. To prevent abuses of the Congressional franking privileges during political campaigns.

10. To prohibit distribution of surplus commodities or other necessities of life, cash, or other benefits to any Federal relief or local administrative agency for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of any federal official.

$22,716,792 Spent

The committee unanimously concluded that "the Hatch Act has been ineffective in preventing the expenditure of enormous sums of money" and when the report gets to dealing with the audits of the major parties there is no doubt whatsoever on that point.

Together the Republicans and Democrats alone spent $22,716,792 and however it's split that would seem to be more than $3,000,000 each. The committee lists Republican expenditures as follows:

Organization	Contributions	Expenditures
Republican National Committee	$2,564,606.59	$2,242,742.47
89 independent committees, groups, or individuals	$2,986,919.18	$2,832,167.41
41 intrastate independent committees, groups, or individuals	$812,657.81	$754,900.81
Republican State Committees	$11,792,149.11	$10,761,625.17

That adds up to a tidy $16,621,435.86, or more than five times what the law was supposed to allow.

Democratic revenue and expenditures are tabulated as follows:

Organization	Contributions	Expenditures
Democratic National Committee	$2,454,104.57	$2,438,091.88
20 independent committees, groups, or individuals	$576,210.29	$557,047.60
21 intrastate independent committees, groups, or individuals	$319,086.15	$314,558.49
Democratic State Committees	$2,935,062.22	$2,785,659.82

That makes a total of $6,095,357.79 on the expenditure side or more than twice what the law was supposed to allow.

The committee urges that all campaign literature be identified as to authorship and printer. It found that two-thirds of the 1940 campaign literature, exclusive of that issued by the regular party organizations, was placed in circulation by unidentified individuals and groups.

Advertising Agencies Active

It also found that there was widespread activities on the part of advertising agencies and that in the main this work did not appear in statement of expenditures by the parties of in the statement of contributions by individuals. It proposes that "this matter be the subject of an independent inquiry by the proper Federal agency."

On the subject of the use of Federal funds for Federal coercion to influence the election, the committee concluded:

"This committee is the first special Senate committee for the investigation of campaign expenditures and matters relative thereto, appointed since the enactment into law of the Federal statutes popularly known as the Hatch Acts, and special attention was, therefore, given to complaints of alleged violations of the spirit or letter of these provisions.

"A similar committee appointed in the Senate in connection with the campaign of 1938, made a valuable report which reflected practices of coercion and abuse in connection with the organizations and officials disbursing or supervising the disbursement of Federal relief funds. This report of abuses was undoubtedly a major factor in influencing the introduction and enactment of the Hatch Acts.

"This special committee is pleased to report that of all of the hundreds of complaints laid before the committee relative to the campaign of 1940, not one complaint was made relative to this type of official coercion of the voters, or of misapplication of Federal relief funds. But the Hatch Acts wrote into Federal law certain new provisions designed to limit the amounts of campaign expenditures which could properly be made by political communities or by any one individual contributor."

It is urged that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections be assigned to the task of studying and proposing amendments to strengthen the existing laws in view of the experience of the 1940 campaign.

Another Play Goes on Tour

Bob Golby

Dooley Wilson and Katherine Dunham

Performance photograph from "Cabin in the Sky," which closes in New York tonight and begins a tour Monday at the Colonial Theater in Boston.

Duke and Latouche Of 'Cabin in Sky'

They are an incongruous pair, the song-writing team of Vernon Duke and John Latouche. Duke is a Russian, Latouche a Virginian. The former is a composer of ballets, symphonies, and popular melodies. The latter is author of prize-winning poetry.

Each in his own way has already made something of a mark: Duke with his hit songs, "April in Paris" and "I can't Get Started"; Latouche, the lyricist, contributor to "Pins and Needles," and writer of the words for the popular "Ballad for Americans."

The first fruits of their artistic partnership are to be found in the words and music for Ethel Waters, Todd Duncan, Rex Ingram, Katherine Dunham, and the others in Albert Lewis' and Vinton Freedley's production of "Cabin in the Sky" which opens a two-weeks engagement at the Colonial Theater on March 10.

Duke is 37. He left Russia after the Revolution of 1917 and started on a journey from Constantinople to New York, via Paris and London, writing serious and popular music. Latouche, 24, traces his descent from a Virginia family, whose genealogy is predominantly Irish with roots in France, transplanted to Ireland after the Edict of Nantes.

They met for the first time at a private party. Duke recalls the lad, just up from Richmond, who looked about 13 but was 20, and who knew a lot about poetry, novels and good music. Latouche then sniffed at the commercial theater, and proceeded to hold a job as third press agent for Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe, spending endless hours discussing the aesthetics of the ballet.

Latouche was writing prose and poetry at Columbia University. Duke, a contributor to the "Garrick Gaieties," "Three's a Crowd," "Thumbs Up," "Shoot the Works," composer of "Walk a Little Faster" and a growing succession of hit songs, continued his popular music writing as Vernon Duke, and his serious composition as Vladimir Dukelsky.

Latouche's "Ballad for Americans" brought them together again through the song publisher who was interested in both lyricist and composer. Their first joint work was the song "Love Me Tomorrow," which Dooley Wilson and Katherine Dunham sing in "Cabin in the Sky."

Sailors Insist On Hiring Hall Plan

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—William L. Standard, General Counsel of the National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organization Seamen's organization, opposed today as "strictly an anti-collective bargaining bill" the Dirksen measure to outlaw union hiring halls and give shipmasters sole authority to hire and discharge seamen.

Testifying before the House Merchant Marine Committee, Mr. Standard contended the sole purpose of the bill was to destroy maritime labor unions.

Greenland to Buy Goods in Canada

MONTREAL, March 8 (CP)—All purchases of the Government of Greenland, Island colony of Nazi-occupied Denmark, will be made in Canda, it has been announced by Albrecht Fischer, a representative in New York of the Greeland Government.

Mr. Fischer, returning to New York after conferring with Dominion Government officials at Ottawa, announced also the appointment of the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited as purchasing agents for Greenland, which is governed by two Danes, Eske Brun and Axsel Svane.

Women Active on Both Sides of British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — Members of the Mothers' Crusade to defeat H. R. 1776, arrested and fined for "disorderly conduct" in lobbying here this week are not the only women actively interested in the lend-lease bill.

Two of the Nation's major women's organizations—the National League of Women Voters and the General Federation of Women's Clubs are among women's groups supporting aid to Britain. The League looks upon the bill as a "bold experiment to bring pressure in war situations without recourse to war." The Federation is on record in favor of "the policy of aid in the form of credits, ships, munitions and materials of war for those nations fighting to preserve their independence against the threat of totalitarianism."

The Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, meeting here a few weeks ago, indorsed aid to Britain but specified that the United States should take over islands in this Hemisphere in return.

Members of the conference include such patriotic groups as the American Legion Auxiliary, the Gold Star Mothers of America, and the Women's Relief Corps.

The lend-lease issue has brought several women to the forefront of the national scene, in addition to Miss Elizabeth Dilling, wife of a Chicago attorney and author of "The Red Network," who paid a $25 fine in the Washington Police Court this week after leading a "charge" against the office of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, lease-lend supporter.

Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler and Mrs. Bennet Champ Clark, wives of the Senate's arch isolationists, have become spokesmen for the America First Committee. Mrs. Clark is Chairman of the Washington branch has spoken at mass meetings and drawn a bevy of society leaders to her side. Mrs. Robert A. Taft, who broke precedent a year ago by being the first woman to campaign for her husband for President, is again supporting him by making speeches against the lend-lease bill.

Within the halls of Congress feminine personalities are also emerging in connection with the aid-to-Britain issue. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio as members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, sat through the long hearings and signed up with a group of their party to favor an outright grant to Britain instead of the lend-lease scheme.

Two other Congresswomen, both noted for their peace efforts, divided on the measure. Miss Jeanette Rankin, who voted against United States entrance into the World War when she served as the first woman in Congress, voted against the bill. Mrs. Caroline O'Day, confined to her home in Rye, N. Y. since before last fall's election, sided with the President.

The only woman Senator, Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, has announced she will vote "aye" when the roll is called in the Senate. She has two sons in the Army now.

Strike Threats Eased by Conciliation Moves

By the Associated Press

Progress was reported today toward heading off threatened shutdowns in two large New Jersey industries, and an agreement between a power company and Union employees virtually had dissipated the menace of an electrical blackout in Southern Michigan.

The two New Jersey firms, both with large defense contracts, were the Aluminum Company of America plant at Edgewater, and the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Industries, with three plants in the State and one in Pennsylvania.

Congress of Industrial Organizations employees of the Aluminum Company empowered their leaders to call a strike unless the company meets wage demands, but Vincent McKenna, Union President, declared "the strike will not be called unless our demands are flatly refused."

Spokesmen for the Edison company and the C. I. O. Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers reported "progress" after a conference on the Union's demands for a closed shop, wage increases, and overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

Strike Threat Fades

The threatened strike against the Consumers Power Company, which serves 2,000,000 Southern Michigan residents, appeared definitely headed off as American Federation of Labor electrical workers began balloting on ratification of an agreement calling for a wage increase and a preferential shop. The Grand Rapids local ratified the agreement unanimously, and union leaders predicted other locals would follow suit.

In another labor development, R. J. Thomas, Union President, outlined in a radio address the grievances he said prompted the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers to file notice of intent to strike at three Ford Motor factories in the Detroit area.

Mr. Thomas declared the Ford Company has "no seniority system . . . no recognized, democratic grievance machinery . . . no machinery for discussing the speedup which overtaxes men's strength and makes them old at 40."

Further, Mr. Thomas contended the Company had discriminated against employees who joined unions, and the wages, he said, were "at least 10 cents an hour less than General Motor's or Chrysler's."

Ford's spokesmen previously have denied most of the contentions expressed by Mr. Thomas.

Walkout Looms

Mr. Thomas declared, however, that should the Ford management "reject our offers of conciliation, we shall strike."

A recess halted negotiations at Washington to settle strikes of the C. I. O.-Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee at four Illinois and Indiana plants of the International Harvester Company. The oldest of the strikes started seven weeks ago. Principal Union demands are for wage increases and union recognition.

John R. Steelman, chief of the Federal Conciliation Service, said strike settlement conferences would be reconvened "when it is thought progress can be made."

The Harvester Company has several defense material contracts.

It was a jurisdictional dispute, too, which held up installation of machinery at a $10,000,000 Army Tank Arsenal at Detroit all this week. A settlement of the dispute was reported to be in sight.

Another Detroit strike involved 600 C. I. O. employees of the Federal Motor Truck Company, which has $5,000,000 in defense orders. The Union seeks pay increases, vacation allowances and pay for drafted men.

Wage Boost Demanded

At Pittsburgh, the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which asked the United States Steel Corporaton for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, rejected a compromise offer of 2½ cents and threatened to terminate its contract with the company. Should the Union formally notify the company of its desire to change the contract, a clause automatically would be invoked canceling the agreement unless an understanding was reached within 20 days.

At South Plainfield, N. J., Frank A. Diana, local President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (H. F. of L.) announced the local had voted to strike at midnight at the Cornell-Bubilier Electric Corporation plant.

The plant is engaged on national defense contracts and employs about 2,000 workers.

Mr. Diana said the local was seeking wage increases.

In New York, employees of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the New York City Omnibus Corporation, which reportedly carry 875,000 passengers daily, voted to strike March 10. The lines operate chiefly in Manhattan.

Transport Workers' Union officials said negotiations for new contracts, which expired Feb. 28, had broken down. Among Union demands were a 25 per cent wage increase and extension of vacations from two to three weeks, a spokesman said.

Work for Defense

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP)—Employees of the Midvale Steel Company's plant here have voted to work a seven-day, 56-hour week "in the interest of the national defense emergency," Union leaders reported today.

Edward Kunz, Secretary of Federal Labor Union No. 18887 (A. F. of L.) said the approximately 4,000 plant employees ha voted "two to one" for the seven day work week.

He described the vote as the first of its kind conducted by any union in any manufacturing plant in the Nation.

As a result of the vote, he said, employees will work 56 hours a week, instead of 48, on the completion of a $32,000,000 order for antiaircraft guns and other defense equipment for the United States Army and Navy. The company is a subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

"Other unions may criticize us for thsi, Mr. Kunz said, "but we are loyal Americans befor anything else."

Company officials were not available immediately for comment.

Seattle Blackout Success

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8 (AP)—All the lights of Seattle—well, nearly all—flicked off for 15 minutes last night in the first defensive blackout test for a major American city, but that didn't blackout the festive spirit of most of the city's 400,000 residents.

The experiment went off on schedule, with almost complete cooperation of all the citizens and without reported accidents.

Only one emergency call was reported by police.

Thousands paraded the downtown streets, shouting and whistling for the "duration." Hundreds knotted before a hotel and yelled a warning to the one guest who had neglected to douse his room lights. Movie patrons deserted the shows for the quarter-hour to join the joyous throng, then returned to their seats.

There were no traffic mishaps. All automobiles within the city were stopped and those entering were halted at the city limits.

During the period from 10:40 to 10:55 p. m., only navigation lights in the harbor, running lights on a moving train, a few isolated lights and blobs of illumination from an aircraft company and a shipyard working on defense orders broke the "island of blackness" for which blackout organizers had called under a special city ordinance.

Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, commanding the northwest district for the Army Air Corps, praised the volunteer organization of wardens and assistants.

"Seattle," he said, "has set an example for the whole country of which it can justly be proud. . . . Even after learning how thoroughly the whole experiment had been planned, I didn't dream that the blackout would be as nearly total as it was. That can be due to only one thing—the fine, patriotic spirit of the vast majority of the people who co-operated so thoroughly."

A newspaperman who flew over the city along with Army airplanes during the test said he could see no lights other than those of the shipyard, airplane factory, harbor and airways. (Legal and national defense considerations made the extinguishing of these impracticable).

Forgotten lights provided most of the theoretical trouble for wardens who were organized on a precinct basis and included war veterans and Boy Scouts. A few stores neglected to make arrangements for dousing window lights, but one all-night drugstore closed for the first time in 50 years. The store manager had to secure a special padlock for the lockless door.

By error, even the police radio station was "blacked out" when a master switch in the building's electric circuit was thrown.

Symphony Concert

The Arts in Boston

For the eighteenth program of the Boston Symphony season (March 7-8) Dr. Koussevitzky chose Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture, the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven, and the Fifth of Sibelius.

The Overture was delectably played. The "Pastoral" was welcome, if only as a corrective to the recent desecration of the score by a distinguished colleague of Dr. Koussevitzky. Yesterday we heard the symphony as it was intended to be heard, in its simple directness, its unabashed lyricism, its frank recording of simple human emotions. No loud-speakers to distort the tone, no pictures to help us understand what somebody supposes the composer meant; just the voice of the composer, who knew quite well what he wanted to say, and who was able to say it in a way that can be understood by anybody who listens.

Only in the slow movement did the reading fall short of possible beauties. There the pace was a little too slow; so slow that the rhythmic foundation lost its firmness and therefore the line its purity and continuity. Elsewhere the performance was so just and so charming that it won a tribute of prolonged applause from the audience.

Sibelius' Fifth is not the most appealing nor the most satisfying of his symphonies. Original in thought, masterly in workmanship, it does not quite come off in the concert hall as an integrated work of art. Of course, its Finale has the compelling emotional power characteristic of the composer, and by virtue of this the symphony no doubt will long be received with the warmth that greeted its conclusion yesterday. Yet no small part of this applause probably should be regarded as directed toward the conductor and the orchestra, who had given us a magnificent performance.

L. A. S.

Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Pitts Sanborn, who passed on here yesterday, was dean of New York musical journalists. He was music critic of the World-Telegram, New York musical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and program annotator of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Society.

A native of Port Huron, Mich., Mr. Sanborn was graduated from Harvard University and served as music editor of the old New York Globe and as both music editor and foreign correspondent for the old New York Evening Mail before going to the World-Telegram.

He was the author of two novels and a book of poems.

American History—Red Style

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin, and Karl Marx would have been pictured as "fellow travelers" under an alleged scheme of 50 City College teachers to revamp American history to the Communist viewpoint.

This testimony, given by a history instructor yesterday before a Legislative committee investigating subversive influences in the city's public school system, caused City College administrators to announce they would oust any faculty members found guilty of such activities.

The witness, William Martin Canning, who said he was a former Secretary-Treasurer of the Communist Party cell on the City College campus, testified the faculty group intended to use its position to inculcate Communistic doctrines into the minds of students.

Following his revelations, the Board of Higher Education's Administrative Committee for the college—tax-supported and one of the largest institutions of learning in the country—voted:

"To clear from the College of the City of New York any staff member found to have aided, advocated or propagated any subversive doctrine or activity or who has engaged in any unbecoming conduct."

The committee also voted to aid the investigating committee.

Underground Shelter For Frick Collection

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP) — Plans for an underground shelter for its many valuable works of art have been filed by the Frick Collection with the Department of Housing and Buildings.

A spokesman for Dr. Frederick Mortimer Clapp, Organizing Director of the Frick Collection, was reluctant to call the proposed structure a bomb shelter, but said it was considered best that the collection have larger and dryer vaults than are now available.

The proposed concrete chamber would extend only 3½ feet above ground and would run two floors underground. It would contain steel receptacles with slots for individual paintings, protecting them not only against air bombardment but from elements which might cause costly deterioration.

The underground building would adjoin the Frick Reference Library on Fifth Avenue, the $850,000 home of one of the most complete art reference libraries.

Entertainment Timetable
See Page 11

AMUSEMENTS

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Week Commencing Mon. March 17
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Production staged by GEORGE BALANCHINE
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REPERTOIRE
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(Mat.) " 29—Madame Butterfly
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" 31—Don Giovanni
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(Mat.) " 2—Faust
" 3—Rigoletto
" 3—Love of Three Kings
" 4—Lohengrin
(Mat.) " 5—Barber of Seville
" 5—Il Trovatore
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Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
Soloist: EMMA BOYNET, Pianist
Tickets at Box Office: $.75 to $2.75

JORDAN HALL, FRI. EVE., MAR. 14 at 8:30
GEORGE CHAVCHAVADZE
PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office: $.75 to $2.20

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Weekly Page

Paintings by Speicher

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The distinguished American painter Eugene Speicher is being welcomed back as an exhibitor here after an absence of several years. It was as long ago as 1935 that he had his last exhibition at the Frank K. M. Rehn Gallery—the same gallery where the current display, consisting of 25 oils and about the same number of drawings in black-and-white, opened last week to be continued throughout the present month. The interval since his last appearance hasn't marked a great change in this artist, though Speicher seems to have gained in painting by strengthening and consolidating his powers. It is a pleasure to report an excellent show, full of sound and distinguished craftsmanship.

This exhibition contains a selection mainly of figure subjects of the last few years, with range sufficient to give a somewhat retrospective impression of his work. Five of the canvases were painted in 1940, the remainder chiefly during the 1930's. However, there are three paintings of the 1920's included, and one, a portrait in the subdued tones of his early style, is dated as long as 30 years ago. Speicher was just beginning then, with a talent reminiscent of the teaching of Henri and Dumond, and his work had a quiet distinction and charm. The mature painting, however, is stronger, clearer, more individually realistic. Firmness is added to the veracity of his characterization; the female subjects signify grace, ease, and, to a restrained degree, elegance.

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This grace and measured elegance of Speicher's work seems to us due as much to his tasteful color and to the skillful arrangements into which his figures fall with varying effect as to the excellences of his drawing and painting. He has his own way of visualizing his subjects, with accents on picturesque costume detail, drapery, and occasional still-life, achieving in them a piquant character. Salmon pinks, grays, and delicate blues express a taste which in a more superficial painter would end with his subjects being merely charming. The colors, however, are substantially integrated with form and design, and serve to add to the originality of his paintings generally.

Although there are several small flower subjects and landscapes included in the display, it is the figure work that is emphasized, beginning with the early portrait of Miss Appleton (now Helen Appleton Read, the art critic and lecturer) and continuing to his latest canvas. This is a large portrait of Miss Jean Bellows, daughter of the late George Bellows, well remembered as the "Lady Jean" of one of her father's most noted paintings. Painted last year, it is a handsome harmony of grays and greens of rich and transparent color, and without question one of Speicher's finest portraits. The bust figure, "White Fichu," with vivid white accentuating the full red costume, and "Welsh Girl," lent by Edward G. Robinson, with its blue scarf adding point to a felicitous composition of quiet and lovely color, are other notable recent paintings.

⁂

The show denotes stylistically as well as technically a distinct integrity of purpose in Speicher's work. Except that the new subjects are perhaps clearer in definition, more luminous in color than the earlier ones, there is little choice between his painting of 10 years ago and that of the present. The rugged characterizations of men he paints occasionally are well illustrated by examples of different dates, which are, however, very much alike in general treatment. Chief among these are the "Mountaineer" of 1929, which has been lent for the display by Stephen C. Clark of New York, and the 1937 "Red Moore—Hunter." They might have originated within a year or so of one another, instead of eight years apart, so far as any startling deviation in style or viewpoint is concerned. The same distinguished consistency characterizes also various other canvases on display.

Several paintings have been lent by museums for this occasion: the "Marianna," a seated figure holding a carnation, being a loan from the Whitney Museum of American Art; the "Lilya," a figure in a lace scarf and orange shawl, coming from the Cincinnati Art Museum, and the "Blue Necklace," one of his most charming figure subjects, from the Toledo Museum of Art. Another, "The Peach Jacket," sent from the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and the engaging "Pigtails," contributed by the Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, also are shown. Private loans include the "Susan," belonging to Edward W. Root, the "Spring Bouquet," to Mrs. Juliana Force, and "Old Boats, Rondout," lent by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Samson. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie G. Sheafer contribute a canvas called "Jeanne and Lydia," which presents in a two-figure composition one of Speicher's rare deviations from the single-figure portrait.

Another Farjeon Conquest

By Harold Hobson

London

The second edition of Herbert Farjeon's "Diversion," at Wyndham's Theater, must be the first revue ever produced of which Queen Elizabeth is part author. Some years ago, in the film "Fire Over England," Flora Robson, sitting on a very restive white horse, spoke Elizabeth's speech to her soldiers at Tilbury; in "Diversion No. 2" the Queen writes every word of an entire scene.

Elizabeth had two dominating passions—a profound love for her subjects, and the unshakable determination of an English Tudor not to be bullied or browbeaten by any power on earth, certainly not by the King of Spain. The Tilbury speech—made at the very moment when the Armada was sailing up the Channel—showed the Queen's resolute courage; that which Mr. Farjeon has put into his revue—delivered to the House of Commons—expresses her conviction that the war with Spain has been thrust upon her by a power determined to subjugate all Europe. The relevance of this to our present position in this island is not hard to find; and Miss Edith Evans drives it home with every power of thrilling tone and glance at her command.

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As Miss Evans sits upon a kind of throne, against a background of black velvet curtains, in a splendor of swelling garments and lace and piled-up hair and glittering jewels, she seems like a portrait of the Queen living and breathing. One reflects how Frank Vosper and Charles Laughton, with similar realism, reproduced the exact features and aspect of Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII. These two Tudors, in fact, lend themselves to reproduction upon the stage and screen with singular felicity. This is partly because they were both of a histrionic temperament, finding in the painted pageant of the theater a congenial home; but it is partly because their clothes, their jewels, their furbelows and ruffs, which can easily be copied, were on so immense a scale that they throw into comparative insignificance the face and figure, which are harder to imitate.

In this revue Miss Evans is very brilliant, particularly in the discreet sounding of the patriotic note. On three separate occasions, in monologues by Mr. Farjeon, she bears witness to the courage of London, this our at last truly great city, which increases in value as its treasures are destroyed. She has also two other monologues of lighter temper; one, "Fish for Luncheon," cast in the curiously prepositional language of those whose surroundings are the House of Commons and the ancient universities, in which a proud mother is certain that one son will get on, if only he can get in, and that another came down quite different from what he went up; and the second a rather harsh satire on a mercenary young lady about to be entertained for the evening.

⁂

I do not wish, however, to give the impression that there are no other virtues in "Diversion No. 2" besides Miss Evans. To her canteen organizer Miss Joyce Grenfell has added an entirely delightful sketch of a country circulating library, and—as an offset to Miss Evens's Queen Elizabeth?—she sings a short poem which I have always understood to be the composition of President Wilson, though not perhaps in the manner in which the President himself would have delivered it.

Then there is Mr. Bernard Miles, who, now that a good part of London has evacuated to the country, brings the country, in the person of a singularly ruminative Hertfordshire rustic, up to London, sets him leaning on a broken cart wheel, and begins to unfold the contents of an astute and acid intellect. Mr. Miles, too, is admirable in the concerted number in which the three stars of the B. B. C. feature, "Hi, Gang"—Vic Oliver, Bebe Daniels, and Ben Lyon—are satirized. He catches with extraordinary skill the mannerisms of Mr. Lyon, the only "feed" I have ever seen on any stage who really appears to enjoy his job. Nothing could be more genial or more efficient than the way in which he conducts the applause for "Hi, Gang," without which amiable but not to be neglected prompting it is evident that Mr. Farjeon believes the Gang would hardly get any applause at all. This satire has a very sharp edge indeed, but its subjects are so popular that they probably will not be much perturbed by it.

Anyhow, "Diversion No. 2" sparkles.

One Plus One Is One

By Margaret Lloyd

Two Russian Ballet companies that once were one have recently visited Boston and the feeling is in this small suburb of the universe (formerly known as its hub) that if they would combine forces the Art of Russian Ballet could begin with A.

There are some arguments against such a combination, which would amount to putting all the eggs in one basket. For, added to Toumanova, Baronova, and Riabouchinska, the famous "baby ballerinas" (a tag, however valuable as trademark, that could now well be dropped) of Colonel de Basil's division, the Original Ballet Russe, and his premier danseur, Lichine, would be the two and a half other wonderful ballerinas — Danilova, Markova, and the uneven Slavenska—of Massine's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and the stronger male contingent, including himself along with Youskevitch, Franklin, Eglevsky, Zoritch, Platoff, and Guerard, as well.

Then too, both companies having enlarged their repertoires and personnel, with interesting soloists and a goodly number of promising youngsters coming up in each, might, united, form a single company of unwieldly size. If the weak spots were weeded out, there would be too many dancers out of jobs. As a practical matter of mouths to feed, and so forth, Art with a capital M must also be considered. Currently at least, there are still parts and tours enough to go around in spite of overflows from Europe and detours caused by war.

Whatever the future situation may be, Russian Ballet today, though of mixed ingredients, is one in temper, one in origin, and one in business management; and it is as parts of a whole that the separate sections are viewed in Boston.

In November Massine's company, direct from three weeks in New York following a South American summer jaunt, presented the five major novelties of the season:—"The New Yorker," "Vienna — 1814," "Poker Game," "Serenade," and a revival of "The Nutcracker," without scoring in any of them a complete success. There was a general let-down tone to many of the productions, and barring a certain amount of appreciative star-gazing, more disappointment than satisfaction was felt. Where were Baronova, Toumanova, Riabouchinska, and Lichine?

In February Colonel de Basil brought them, with several other old favorites and a large number of new faces, all bravely heralded from two months, no less, in New York, via Chicago, via Los Angeles, with a long Antipodean tour behind that. Whether due to their three years' absence, or to the presence of the favorites in the cast, this company was more cordially received. But soon there were grumblings again. Where were the good men dancers? Where were Franklin, Youskevitch, Eglevsky? "We want Markova. We want Danilova and Massine." In short, "We want not two companies of scattered excellence, but the best of both."

Of the seven ballets from the hand of the maestro that graced the short season at the Opera House, Fokine's new "Paganini" and "Cinderella" seemed less great than their predecessors, and the great old ballets, "Petrouchka," "Carnaval," "Prince Igor," were not greatly performed. "Coq d'Or," in one performance, came off very well. "Les Sylphides," in two, was more smooth and gracious in the second than in the first.

⁂

Although Lichine's "Graduation Ball" was the hit of the season (more later), "Paganini" was much admired. Yet from Fokine, who believes that a ballet should project itself without need of explanation, there is confusion in the teeming first and last scenes. From Fokine, who abhors triteness, the personification of Envy (in green), of Guile (in a red wig), of a Divine Genius (in white), the representation of Rivals, Imitators, Critics, Academicians, and so on, by innumeraole grotesque figures, is trite. From Fokine, the apostle of modern ballet, the apotheosis wherein the Divine Genius (mounting a grand staircase skilfully on her pointes) leads the very substantial looking "soul" of the phenomenal violinist up toward a white-robed statue standing in the path of a painted ray (mercifully unlit by electric bulbs), is, to say the least, old-fashioned. Nevertheless, the choregraphy is unusual and well matched to Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody for Piano and Orchestra on a Theme by Paganini, ably played by the company's soloist, Eric Landerer. And the piece has the distinction of being unlike anything Fokine has done before.

"Cinderella" comes to the stage, with the aid of Gontcharova, on the scale of a Christmas pantomime. Her gorgeously spectacular costumes and scenery all but swallow the story. A poor choice was made in the Baron d'Erlanger's ineffectual music, and Fokine continually poses square-cut formations against it. It is all symmetry, no asymmetry, all assonance, no dissonance. Unless the two Ugly Sisters (as funny as Shakespeare's clowns) may be deemed the discordant note. In two matinéefuls of children, the response was varied. For a valid criticism of this ballet, ask the solemn-eyed child (any solemn-eyed child who has seen it), the beloved tale glowing new and unspoiled in his mind.

⁂

For youth of any age "Graduation Ball" takes the prize. Exuberant, gay, full of vitality and clever touches, it is at once contemporary and nostalgic. Lichine, with his wilful little topknot of disordered hair, is most ingratiating as the shy leader of the cadets who march so smartly into the boarding-school ballroom for the festivities in their honor. Riabouchinska playfully leads the junior girls, adorable in pigtails, pinafores (quickly detachable) and party dresses. The senior girls are prettily dignified and superior; the Headmistress and the Old General carry on an amusing flirtation against the background of youthful frolic; and the ending is as cute as the topknot. There is plenty of good dancing to bring out new talents, which unfortunately cannot be listed here.

Lichine's little "Protée" is also not lightly to be dismissed. Though in the two-dimensional style of "Afternoon of a Faun," it is no imitation of that dreary item in the standard repertoire. And though it is to Debussy's music, which in the orchestral "Faune" is a shimmering tissue unsuitable for dancing, the stressing of the melodic line of the movement with the melodic line of the piano in "Danses Sacrée et Profane" brings about the desirable unity of effect. Chirico's setting and costumes suggest the remote, fabulous atmosphere, and the whole makes a captivating danced legend.

"Aurora's Wedding," always thought necessary to the Boston schedule for the display of virtuosity, had two performances. These and other ballets served as vehicles for the three prime ballerine — Toumanova of the new grand manner and superb technique; Baronova, mistress of technique and style, and the airy Riabouchinska who did more dancing than either.

Some day one of the Russian companies will astonish the world by doing "Swan Lake" in all four acts, or better still, by omitting it altogether.

New York Concerts and Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

We are so inclined to think in the case of "Pelléas et Mélisande" of Maeterlinck's play and Debussy's music as one and indissoluble that it is easy to overlook the fact that the tenebrous drama of the Belgian poet has inspired other composers besides the Gallic paladin of the whole-tone scale. Gabriel Fauré, for instance, as long ago as 1898, provided the piece with incidental music of fine quality, and in 1905—three years after Debussy's opera had been given to the world—both Arnold Schönberg and Jean Sibelius, by curious coincidence, paid their tribute to Maeterlinck's peculiar genius—the Austrian in the form of a symphonic poem, the Finn in more incidental music.

At the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Feb. 27 and 28, in Carnegie Hall, a suite from the Sibelius music was introduced to the Society's repertory under the sympathetic leadership of John Barbirolli. The suite—only a small orchestra is employed—comprises eight numbers (a short No. 2a, "On the Seashore," Mr. Barbirolli omitted with the composer's consent), of which the more pensive and tender bear the closest relation to Maeterlinck as we have been in the habit of regarding his play. There is, for instance, the section called "Mélisande" with its wistful melody for English horn.

⁂

The dance measures of "A Fountain in the Park" and the peasant flavor of "Entr'acte" would be puzzling had not Cecil Gray, the English champion and exponent of Sibelius, pointed out that this music, written to a play by a Flemish dramatist, is more definitely Finnish in feeling than much that Sibelius has composed to national subjects. It is worthy of note, too, that in a collection of pieces for the piano called "Sibeliana" some of these numbers appear under different titles. It is likely that when the Finnish composer devised this incidental music he was unacquainted with Debussy's score, but obviously he had his own Second Symphony well in mind. The performance, carefully considered and highly polished, was calculated to present the work in the strongest possible light.

For the rest of an interesting program only Sergei Rachmaninoff was drawn upon. First the composer himself figured as pianist in his Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini and then Mr. Barbirolli led the E minor Symphony. To an excellent orchestral complement Mr. Rachmaninoff played the piano part with a commanding power and an austere brilliance that won a triumph for himself and his ingenious and effective score. In the symphony it was generally agreed that both the conductor and the orchestra fairly outdid themselves.

Unfamiliar music again gave an impulse to the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts in the same hall, of March 1 and 2. At the former an "Overture to a Comedy" by David Van Vactor of Evanston, Ill., was a novelty for New York, and Nicolas Miaskovsky's Violin Concerto was heard with orchestral accompaniment for the first time in America. The overture is a light affair of which the composer himself has said: "The character of the piece is conceived as being jolly and sentimental by turns and certainly never really serious." Distinctly more ponderable is the concerto.

Miaskovsky composed it—the only violin concerto by this fertile composer—in 1938, and it was immensely successful at its world première that year in Moscow. Oddly or not, it suggests rather the concertos of Tchaikovsky and Glazounoff than more recent works. Cast in the traditional three movements, it is melodious, skillfully orchestrated (without trombones), and little influenced by modern harmonic idioms.

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Agreeable and effective—much more so than when David Sackson introduced it here not long ago with piano accompaniment — it pleased its hearers at both concerts (overture and concerto figured in both), and naturally much of the pleasure was due to the accomplished performance of the solo part by Mishel Piastro, concertmaster of the orchestra, and the admirable orchestral support directed by Mr. Barbirolli. To round off the program the earlier concert had the First Symphony of Brahms; the latter, Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye" and "La Valse," both given with abundant orchestral virtuosity.

The New Friends of Music gave in English an unabridged performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. John" at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 26 that enlisted the services of a picked choir from the Schola Cantorum and an impressive array of solo singers, besides the organization's orchestra. Fritz Stiedry, the conductor, sought to approximate the numbers and character of the forces that Bach would have employed, but for the continuo he used not a harpsichord, but a small organ.

In spite of the wise planning, though, the performance was generally voted dull, the fault, it was felt, lying with the conductor's choice of tempi. Of the solo singers two nevertheless stood out in high relief. Mack Harrell delivered the lines of the Savior with rare nobility of voice and style, and William Hain, as the Narrator, proved once more that he has become an oratorio singer of the first order.

At a special matinée on Feb. 28 the Metropolitan revived Smetana's "Bartered Bride" in English under the leadership of Bruno Walter. When this comic opera of Czech peasantry was first done in English by the Metropolitan company, on May 15, 1936, the high lights of the performance were the Marie of Muriel Dickson and the Kezal of Louis d'Angelo, both artists absolutely clear, naturally, in the vernacular. This time Jarmila Novotna and Ezio Pinza succeeded them.

⁂

Mme. Novotna could be easily understood and, as always, she was very charming, but never for a moment was she a peasant. Mr. Pinza, on the contrary, could seldom be understood, and his attempt to impersonate the marriage broker was scarcely better than burlesque. Of the whole cast Charles Kullman furnished the outstanding individual performance as Jenik. Mr. Walter, in his turn, conducted with tremendous spirit an orchestra that played admirably, and he had the good taste to retain the charming pastoral page before the opening chorus that had been omitted here.

Great pains had evidently been taken to stage the piece with vivacity and color, but, for all the bustle and brightness, there was little suggestion of the life of farm and village in Bohemia or of the folk dances of the country.

Historic Trial Dramatized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Some 70 years ago Robert Kelly was charged in Green Street Courthouse, Dublin, with the murder of a policeman, who had been instrumental in having convicted many alleged members of the Fenian Society. Isaac Butt, once a Unionist, later leader of the Irish Home Rule movement, was counsel for the defense. When the case for the Crown resulted in Kelly's conviction, Butt caused a sensation by pleading that it was not the bullet but the surgical operation that followed which killed the policeman. He obtained his client's acquittal. From that hour Butt became a national hero, but at the sacrifice of the preferment which he might have obtained at the hands of the Crown.

Roger McHugh, lecturer in English at University College, Dublin, has dramatized this trial and his play has been staged at the Abbey under the title, "Trial at Green Street Courthouse." The presentation is in two acts and 10 scenes, of which six are concerned with the trial proper. For these scenes Mr. McHugh had at his disposal the complete records of the famous case and he has skillfully adapted them for the theater.

If he had confined himself exclusively to the trial, as he took it from the records, he would have done brilliant work. Unfortunately he has marred the play by a long, somewhat tedious opening scene. Some exposition was, of course, essential. The author, however, went further and, despite his obvious desire to maintain an even balance, he introduced matter that prejudiced the issue before the play proper began.

Out of a large cast, F. J. McCormick was outstanding as Isaac Butt.

J. J. H.

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The Home Forum

A Diver's Return

BEFORE THE LAST WAR, I did a good deal of pearl-diving in the Coral Sea and off the Papuan coast. Now, after all these years, I have been back there, strolling through those underwater haunts of mine as one might stroll the streets of his native town. I found many changes.

In those regions, diving is done from a moving craft. The diver, in his search for pearl-shell, signals on his life line for the lugger to be steered this way or that, according to the lie of the shell, and, in the course of a day, he travels the bottom for miles, perhaps. There were stretches of that fifteen and twenty-fathom undersea land that I had walked over so often that I knew them as intimately as a farmer knows his fields. Now I scarcely recognized them.

* * *

Off Night Island, near the Great Barrier Reef, was a mile-wide area that I had known as clean unbroken sand with finely broken coral. Now currents, storms, submarine upheavals, and the spread of undersea vegetation have played havoc there. In the half-bouncing, light-stepped manner of the deep-sea diver, I once had made my way unimpeded. Now, in my canvas-and-rubber dress, with leaded boots and weights on chest and back, I had to break a passage through weeds and grasses taller than myself. The grasses, swaying to underwater movements, clung about my arms and legs and fastened themselves to the coarse texture of my dress, almost as if they were alive. Where unbroken sand once had been, there were now crevasses so deep that their bottom was invisible and so wide that I had, by shutting the valve of my helmet a little, to increase the inflation of my dress and float myself across them. Once I almost stumbled into one of these crevasses, so hidden was it by the vegetation. I saved myself only by a quick up-thrusting of my arms and jerking backwards, a movement that caused the air to bank in the lower part of the dress, nearly throwing me upside down. My pleasant land of sprinkled coral had become a dangerous wilderness.

* * *

In another place a mud-flat that had been rich in shells—valuable "gold-lips and silver-lips"—had been changed by submarine disturbances into an array of little hills stuck thick with rocks. Of full-grown shells there were none, though that, no doubt, was because other divers had been this way lately; the marks of their leaded boots showed here and there, like footprints of giants.

In another place lay the wreck of a lugger, dominating the immediate underwater scene. She lay on her side, with a gash along more than half her length, and the thing that had caused the gash,—a slender, pointed rock that had reached to within a fathom of the surface—was lying beside her, broken off by the impact. Every diver had known that rock as an undersea landmark. Such landmarks are as useful as surface ones in giving divers their bearings, helping them, on hard ground where they leave no footprints, to avoid going back on their tracks and wasting time in a search for shells over an area they have already covered. The costly airpump and the masts and gear had long since been removed from this lugger, which had struck the rock in the darkness of a stormy night, and it was a mere shell of a vessel that I saw lying there. But, together with the disappearance of the rock from its beacon-like position, it oddly changed the whole aspect of the place.

* * *

Off the fifty-miles-wide mouth of the Fly River, in Papua, I visited an underwater region where I couldn't see at all, because the water from the river permanently yellowed the sea. Years ago, the lie of the sand and mud banks about the mouth of the great stream had diverted the river's muddy water from this area, leaving the sea clean and clear. Since then, the positions of the banks have altered, giving the water a different direction; and what, because of good visibility, had once been an "easy" pearl-shell area was now a place of clouded water in which a diver could scarcely see the bottom as he walked on it, let alone search for shell, and it was therefore a place to be avoided.

Changed, too, was the aspect of the bottom of a little inlet at an isolated island near the eastern edge of Torres Strait. Since I had been there last, the discovery of rich shell-beds in the neighborhood had robbed the island of its isolation, and for a time the inlet had been used as an anchorage for whole fleets of luggers. What had been the unbroken floor of that inlet was now ripped and torn in all directions with furrows made by anchors. Innumerable empty meat-cans, milk-tins, and other debris lay around. The place was a vast, if scattered, refuse dump, robbed of the strange, underwater beauty I had once known it to possess.

In other places, however, this beauty remained. I saw again, as I had so often seen before, many wonderful coral grottoes in finely shadowed green, and tapestried caves where fishes of strange hues and even stranger shapes floated in and out. I walked again in places where the ground was alive with colors, undersea colors that could not have lived in air—perhaps. Some of them seemed to move and blend as I looked; greens mixed with reds, scarlets mixed with gold; all of them seen through the finely translucent water that gave a softness of its own.

* * *

Many other things and places, of course, remained unchanged. Divers sometimes give names to parts of the undersea regions. In one spot, I walked the bottom of a little valley so tall, steep-sided, and narrow as to have been called, by American divers, after certain canyon-like streets in New York. I saw a domelike hill, surmounted by a coral projection that might have been a cross, that was known as St. Paul's in miniature, after London's great cathedral. Finally, in one clear space on the bottom, I came upon a curious array of stones carefully patterned in double rows. They had been laid there long years ago by a diver named Chicago Luke, and represented the streets of that part of Chicago in which he was born. An anchor or two had dragged through some of the streets, disrupting them, yet, for the greater part, that fourteen-fathoms-deep plan of a city remains, the most whimsical expression of nostalgia I have ever known.

JACK MCLAREN

No Seasons

Deep are the gardens of the sea,
Deeper than winds can plow,
With strange and nacreous fruits grown ripe
Upon the floating bough.

There are no seasons in the sea,
No certain time for seed,
No harvesting, no winter rest
For undulant flower and weed.

And that is why, although we seek
Mountains for memory,
We turn in days we would forget
Toward the time-free sea.

KEITH THOMAS

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In Search of a Lost Church

THE PRETTILY-NAMED WYLYE is a little river not above twenty miles in length from its rise to Salisbury, where, after mixing with the Nadder at Wilton, it joins the Avon. . . .

It is a green valley—the greenness strikes one sharply on account of the pale colour of the smooth, high downs on either side—half a mile to a mile in width, its crystal current showing like a bright serpent for a brief space in the green, flat meadows, then vanishing again among the trees. So many are the great shade trees, beeches and ashes and elms, that from some points the valley has the appearance of a continuous wood—a contiguity of shade. And the wood hides the villages, at some points so effectually that looking down from the hills you may not catch a glimpse of one and imagine it to be a valley where no man dwells. As a rule, you do see something of human occupancy—the red or yellow roofs of two or three cottages, a half-hidden, grey church tower, or column of blue smoke, but to see the villages you must go down and look closely, and even so you will find it difficult to count them all. I have tried, going up and down the valley several times, walking or cycling, and have never succeeded in getting the same number on two occasions. There are certainly more than twenty, without counting the hamlets, and the right number is probably something between twenty-five and thirty, but I do not want to find out by studying books and maps. I prefer to let the matter remain unsettled so as to have the pleasure of counting or trying to count them again at some future time. But I doubt that I shall ever succeed. On one occasion I caught sight of a quaint, pretty little church standing by itself in the middle of a green meadow, where it looked very solitary with no houses in sight and not even a cow grazing near it. The river was between me and the church, so I went up-stream, a mile and a half, to cross by the bridge, then doubled back to look for the church, and couldn't find it! Yet it was no illusory church; I have seen it again on two occasions, but again from the other side of the river, and I must certainly go back some day in search of that lost church.—From "A Shepherd's Life," by W. H. HUDSON. (New York: Dutton.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ORREFORS GLASS VASE: *After a Design by Vicke Lindstrand*

IN SWEDEN, there is a glass tradition of two centuries, but modern glass manufacture commenced there only in 1917. It was then that the factory at Orrefors, under new and inspired direction, became a great landmark of modern decorative art.

One method of decoration frequently employed is engraving with the wheel. The engraver works with tools directly on the glass upon which the pattern has been indicated. The design is in intaglio, hollowed out of the surface in different depths.

Orrefors remains, consequently, a handicraft, not a machine product of mass production. It has the sensitive quality, the delicacy and individuality which can come only through personal fabrication. This vase is a fine specimen of Orrefors glass which has been engraved with the wheel.

Jonathan Swift Meets His First Patron

TRUDGING ALONG the dusty, deeply-rutted road that led through the heart of England, and so to Moor Park in Surrey, Jonathan (Swift) might easily have been mistaken for any poor yokel hoofing his way across the country. His tight-fitting brown breeches and leggins, home-spun jacket, and clumsy shoes, holdovers from Ireland which he had long since outgrown, exaggerated his gaunt and still ungainly figure. Over his shoulder, on a long stick, he carried a crude portmanteau, containing the rest of his meager belongings.

But Jonathan was not thinking of his appearance. His mind was on the great estate where he was to live, and the opportunities he would have to meet and make himself known to the Ministers of State and other great men who came to Sir William (Temple) for counsel. . . . And so his fancy gave wings to his feet and made light the many otherwise weary miles.

A storekeeper in the little town of Farnham, just two miles from Moor Park, directed him on the last lap of his journey, and from his description, Jonathan easily recognized the big white mansion, which sprawled luxuriously at the foot of the tree-clad hills. . . .

The disapproving, stiff-waisted porter led him ceremoniously down the ornate entrance-hall and through an arched doorway into a lofty, wainscoted lounge or drawing-room, one side of which was lined with casement windows and doors that reached from the richly carpeted floor to the carved paneled beams of the ceiling, and opened onto the gardens.

"You'll find Sir William outside, sir," he said.

Several hundred yards from the house, at the end of a series of grass terraces, was a formal garden, surrounded by yew hedges and filled with brightly colored beds of tulips, magnolias, and other flowering shrubs, and in the centre, a fair-sized pond. Seated on a garden bench by the pond was a man whom Jonathan knew must be Sir William Temple.

As he neared the spot where Sir William was sitting, he was impressed by the orderliness and sheer beauty of the place, exemplified, he noticed, in its owner, who even in the privacy of his garden was dressed impeccably in black velvet coat, fawn waistcoat, black silk breeches and stockings, fine lace cuffs and jabot, nicely pointed leather shoes with big silver buckles, his left hand resting on a heavy, black, gold-headed cane. His carefully curled white wig was the final touch of elegance that both set off and softened his strong, but sensitive and kindly face. . . .

The old gentleman stood up and extended his free, right hand to Jonathan.

"Thank you for coming so promptly, Mr. Swift," he said. . . . He looked at Jonathan searchingly. "I need someone with a good hand, who can copy and who is not afraid of hard work . . . one in whom I can place complete confidence!

"Can you do copying?" he asked abruptly.

"Yes, sir," Jonathan answered.

"Well then—you are my secretary!" Sir William declared.—From "Jonathan Swift—Giant in Chains," by FRANK STIER GOODWIN (New York: Liveright).

Krukmakarens hjul

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

GENOM ATT GIVA AKT på en krukmakares flinka händer, när han på sitt hastigt svängande hjul förvandlar en oformlig lerklump till ett symmetriskt och vackert föremål, kunna vi lära en läxa i lydnad. Vi ha ju ofta lagt märke till, hur människor motsätta sig och fördröja den utvecklingsgång, genom vilken de kunna omdanas till bättre förebilder av gagnelighet och styrka. Profeten Jeremia, som insåg Guds allsmäktiga förmåga att frälsa människorna från det onda, förkunnade den gudomliga viljan i följande ord (Jer. 18:6): "Skulle jag icke kunna göra med eder, I av Israels hus, såsom denne krukmakare gör? säger Herren. Jo, såsom leret är i krukmakarens hand, så ären ock I i min hand, I av Israels hus."

Kristen Vetenskap tjänstgör, så att säga, som en krukmakares hjul och omformar tusendens liv efter ett gudomligare mönster. Denna omdaningsprocess är icke hård, ej heller behöver den bliva smärtsamt förlängd. Den beskrives vackert av Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, i dessa inspirerande ord på sid. 248 i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Vi måste forma fullkomliga förebilder i tanken och ständigt betrakta dem, eljest skola vi aldrig utmejsla dem i ett upphöjt och ädelt liv. Låt osjälviskhet, godhet, barmhärtighet, rättvisa, hälsa, helighet, kärlek—himmelriket—härska inom oss, så skola synd, sjukdom och död avtaga, tills de slutligen försvinna."

Låt oss ännu en gång återvända till liknelsen om krukmakaren och hans hjul. Vi kunna först och främst antaga, att utan ett bestämt syfte, ett mentalt mönster, skulle krukmakaren kanske misslyckas i att åstadkomma ett vackert och tillfredsställande föremål. Vidare kunna vi även förstå, att hjulet måste vara riktigt och väl balanserat, ty annars skulle det ej kunna frambringa den önskade effekten på leret. Och därtill måste leret ha den rätta temperaturen och vara fritt från stenar, vilka icke reagera för arbetarens vidrörande. Just så är det med oss, när vi söka bliva befriade från sjukdom, synd eller nöd. Dessa disharmonier tyckas måhända ha reducerat vårt liv till ett oformligt, ändamålslöst föremål av fruktan och oskönhet. Men låt oss blott komma i vanskaplig kontakt med Kristen Vetenskap och förväntansfullt och med förtröstan underställa oss dess kärleksfulla hjälp, så skola förändringar till det bättre genast börja visa sig. Vi ha faktiskt överlämnat oss i allmaktens händer och kunna tryggt förlita oss på, att vår oändligt kärleksfulla Fader-Moder Gud skall omdana oss i överensstämmelse med Sitt fullkomliga mönster.

Kristen Vetenskap klargör mycket tydligt, att det är naturligt att vinna framgång, när det gäller att uppnå detta resultat Gud, som är det allsmäktiga Sinnet, är den ende skaparen, och människan, det oändliga Sinnets skapelse, har alltid återspeglat och måste alltid återspegla Hans karaktär och natur. Det enda som behöver helas eller förändras är därför den felaktiga föreställningen att människan blivit skild från Gud, hennes fullkomliga Princip. När denna stora sanning en gång skymtats i Kristen Vetenskap och blivit fast förankrad i andlig förståelse, måste helande obetingat följa. Genom denna process finna vi, att vi steg för steg renas och beredas för en bättre och vidare syn på människans odödliga bestämmelse och herravälde.

I *Science and Health* (sid. 1) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Önskan är bön, och ingen förlust kan uppstå genom att vi anförtro våra önskningar åt Gud, på det att de må utformas och höjas, innan de taga gestalt i ord och gärningar." Härav se vi, att det första steget vid utarbetandet av ett problem, vare sig det gäller sjukdom eller någon annan form av det onda, är att önska det som är gott. Envar är i stånd till denna enkla önskan. Den är vår första handling av underkastelse under Guds vilja och leder oss fram till den omdaning av kropp och karaktär, som vi eftersträva. I den mån vi bliva villiga att låta våra tankar och handlingar underställas den oföränderliga fullkomlighetens standard, som Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar, finna vi att det onda i motsvarande grad försvinner ur vårt liv. En moders felaktiga känsla av personligt ansvar för sina barns förkovran och välfärd förbytes i lycklig och tacksam frihet, när Kristen Vetenskap förvisar fruktan och mänsklig vilja från den dagliga verksamheten i hemmet. Hon börjar inse, att hennes förnämsta plikt för det första är att acceptera den fullkomliga förebilden—den allnärvarande sanningen att Guds barn äro andliga och för evigt lika Honom—och, för det andra, att ständigt hålla blicken fästad vid denna fullkomliga förebild. När hon så gör, förlorar hon sin tro på och fruktan för ofullkomligheter, vilka icke ha någon verklig tillvaro, och de upphöra att framträda i den mån Guds syfte blir bättre förstått. Att låta Guds lag komma in i vårt liv är att få åtnjuta gudomlig förlåtelse, ty den upphäver för alltid okunnighetens straffbestämmelser och ställer oss i fullkomlig samklang med de gudomliga förebilderna av hälsa och herravälde. Världen står i en obetalbar tacksamhetsskuld till Mrs. Eddy för hennes stora upptäckt, vilken gjort det möjligt för oräkneliga tusenden att i Gud söka och finna livets fullkomliga förebild.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Tree in Spring

One tree uplifted to the sky has power
To stir the heart of me, and bring quick tears
For loveliness in bough and leaf and flower,
Renewed each season through the turning years.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

There Was Perpetual Twilight

FIRST THERE WAS a river to ford; then a jungle of lemon hibiscus and lantana which rose steeply into plantations of tropic foods, patches of vanilla, and forests of oranges and mummy apples, mangoes, and alligator pears. These thinned out where I crossed a hill, barren save for bracken and a few stunted guava bushes. Three miles away, on a razor-backed ridge, the house of Stonehill was dimly visible; beyond towered the mountains of Farué, their peaks glistening with the light of the sun. The trail dropped downward . . . and I entered the Tahitian jungle.

Tall gray-green trees with wide curtain-like buttresses; lichen-encrusted trunks a hundred feet to the first boughs; monster orchids and ferns clinging to the damp bark; outlandish, reeking moisture: grotesque parasitic things hanging from the limbs like water moccasins; serpentine convolvulus twining everywhere. Above, a canopy of dark green leaves; below, perpetual twilight. There is no underbrush, no grass; only the crawling roots of the island chestnuts, the long lianas hanging from the branches, the strange silences, and the strange noises.—From "My Tahiti," by ROBERT DEAN FRISBIE (Boston: Little, Brown).

The Potter's Wheel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO WATCH the deft hands of a potter as he transforms a shapeless lump of clay into an object of symmetry and grace on his rapidly revolving wheel, is to learn a lesson in obedience. For often we have observed how mortals resist and delay the very process by which they may be molded to better standards of usefulness and strength. Discerning God's almighty power to redeem mortals from evil, the prophet Jeremiah recorded the divine will in these words (Jeremiah 18:6): "O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter? saith the Lord. Behold, as the clay is in the potter's hand, so are ye in mine hand, O house of Israel."

Christian Science is serving, as it were, as a potter's wheel, molding the lives of thousands to a diviner pattern. This process of reformation is not harsh, nor need it be painfully prolonged. It is beautifully described by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in this inspiring passage in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

Let us return once more to the simile of the potter and his wheel. We may assume first of all that without a clear purpose, a mental design, the potter might fail to bring out an object of beauty or satisfaction. Then we can also see that the wheel must be true and well-balanced or it would not produce the desired effect on the clay. And, too, the clay must be rightly tempered, and free from stones, which do not respond to the molder's touch. Just so is it with us when we seek to be set free from sickness, sin, or woe. These discords may seem to have reduced our lives to shapeless, purposeless objects of fear and ugliness. But let us once bring ourselves into friendly touch with Christian Science, submitting expectantly and trustfully to its loving ministrations, and changes for the better at once begin to show themselves. We have in fact put ourselves in the hands of omnipotence, and can safely trust the infinitely loving Father-Mother to mold us into conformity with His perfect design.

Christian Science makes it very plain that success in the accomplishment of this result is natural. God, being omnipotent Mind, is the only creator, and man, the creation of infinite Mind, always has reflected and always must reflect His character and nature. Therefore all that needs to be healed or changed is the false belief that man has become separated from God, his perfect Principle. Once this great truth in Christian Science has been glimpsed and securely anchored in spiritual understanding, healing is bound to follow. By this process we find that we are being purified step by step, and fitted for better and bigger views of man's immortal destiny and dominion.

In Science and Health (p. 1) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." From this we see that the first step in working out a problem of sickness, or evil in any form, is to desire good. Everyone is capable of this simple desire. It is our first act of submission to God's will, leading us toward the transformation of body or character which we are seeking. As we become willing to submit our thoughts and acts to the changeless standard of perfection which Christian Science reveals, we find that in corresponding measure evil disappears from our lives. A mother's false sense of personal responsibility for her young family's growth and welfare changes into happy, grateful freedom when Christian Science banishes fear and human will from daily home activities. She begins to see that her chief duty is, first, to accept the perfect model—the omnipresent fact that God's children are spiritual and forever like Him—and, secondly, to keep her gaze constantly fixed on this perfect model. As she does this, she loses her faith in and her fear of imperfections, which have no real existence; and they cease to appear as God's purpose becomes better understood. To bring God's law into our lives is to enjoy divine forgiveness, for it cancels forever the penalties of ignorance, and establishes us in perfect accord with the divine models of health and dominion. The world owes a priceless debt of gratitude to Mrs. Eddy for the great discovery which has enabled numberless thousands to seek and to find in God the perfect model of life.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1941

Big Magazines Beat Path To Concord Printing Plant

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—Pick up a copy of Reader's Digest, Atlantic, Harpers, Mercury or any one of a score of periodicals familiar to the magazine racks of American homes and you are likely to see tucked away in an inconspicuous part of the back the legend, "printed at the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H."

And possibly you have wondered why so many magazines, some of them distinctly "big city" in format and content and replete with delicate color work, should be printed in a small, non-industrial, and one might almost say remote New England town.

The answer is chiefly to be found in the story of William S. Rossiter, a young chief census clerk in Washington about 30 years ago, who put two facts together and from them got a bright idea.

Fact number one came from his observation of census figures showing the trend of printing away from the big New York, Boston, and Philadelphia centers. Fact two was that his tenure of office was decidedly uncertain as William Howard Taft prepared to succeed Theodore Roosevelt as President, and as—more to the point—dispenser of patronage for the Bureau of Census.

Went After Business

The bright idea was simply the question: Why couldn't an energetic man with printing experience, and census statistical and publishing experience, make himself a good job by setting up a printing plant out in the country, away from the City's turmoil, and higher wages?

Part of the answer was found right in Washington where former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire had established residence. Senator Chandler owned the Monitor-Statesman in Concord and the usual job printing plant that went with country newspapers, known as the Rumford Printing Company, named after the Concord boy who went to Europe and became, among other things, Count of Rumford, inventor of baking powder and adventurer extraordinary. The Press was doing a local business netting $6,000 or $7,000 a year.

Rossiter interested some capital, invested some himself, set up, with Chandler, George Moses and some others, a separate corporation and in 1909 started after business.

Rossiter was fortunate in finding at Rumford a general manager, John D. Bridge, a practical printer who, since 1902, had been able to pull the press out of the red and place it on a profitable basis.

The two co-operated right from the first in a successful working arrangement that obtained until Mr. Bridge passed on in 1923.

It seemed slow-going to Rossiter, but by 1912 Rumford Press had contracted for the printing of some 57 magazines or annual school catalogues and similar publications.

Most of these were quality jobs of limited circulation. The expense was one of composition rather than paper and press work. It was good business, but Rossiter wondered if he would ever reach his ambition of doing a $250,000 gross business a year.

Important Acquisitions

Then, in 1912, he got his first break. He knew Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly and also publisher of House Beautiful. He persuaded Sedgwick to give him the printing of House Beautiful, a fine monthly, printed on plate paper, running up to 128 pages and 30,000 to 40,000 circulation.

Good service and reasonable prices led Sedgwick to give them the Atlantic itself in 1914, an impressive job of 60,000 to 70,000 circulation, and good printing.

Then, from 1915 to 1919, there were labor troubles in the New York printing area, an almost constant stirring up. During this period Rumford garnered Century, St. Nicholas (once to dear to the hearts of children the Nation over), Asia, North American Review, all substantial accounts in those days, though only the latter two survive now. All this, of course, meant a new plant, new machinery, added employees.

Rossiter's dream of a $250,000 gross was far exceeded and by this time he had succeeded to the presidency of the company.

Then, in 1921, came the big break. Frank R. Strong, whom Rossiter had brought on as sales manager in 1911, was in New York, calling on Chester Van Tassell, publisher of Asia, Spur, and some other magazines.

Then Came Reader's Digest

On his desk he had a small, convenient-sized booklet, labeled "Reader's Digest."

"Ever see it?" he asked Strong.

"No."

"Well, see if you can find out who is publishing it. If they will sell it I'll buy it and you can print it. It's a grand idea."

Strong thumbed through the magazine, noted that it was composed of articles condensed from other magazines, but that no publication office, no name of an editor was included. The only clue was the postal permit from a little town near New York. Strong reasoned that paper salesmen would probably know as much about it as anybody and he inquired of Charles Kennelly, who happened to know.

"It's a young fellow and his wife up at Pleasantville," Kennelly said. "They do all the editing themselves, and they are as good as gold. Go up and see them."

Which Strong, of course, promptly did. It was October. De Witt Wallace talked with him, said he was busy getting together his Christmas circulation promotion, explained that he was having his printing done in Scranton, Pa., didn't want to change at the moment, but wanted Strong to drop back about Jan. 1.

Surprise Call Received

One morning a few weeks later, in November, Strong got a surprise call from Wallace. The Scranton plant had gotten into financial troubles, the sheriff had seized the plant, was there anything Rumford could do to get out the all-important December issue at once?

There was. Rumford, possessing excellent magazine printing facilities, having stocks of paper immediately available, and a force accustomed to night and day drive to meet mailing deadlines, turned out 100,000 Digests, and has been turning them out every month since. For years, this job kept growing in size, inching up to half a million, then a million, and up. But all the time Rumford was told to keep the circulation a tight secret.

The Digest was faced with the constant problem of other publishers objecting to the Digest on grounds that subscribers would take it to the neglect of regular uncondensed magazines.

This fear having been finally surmounted, the Digest recently removed the ban, proclaiming on its cover a circulation of 4,100,000!

Printed in 12 Days

This tremendous total is printed by Rumford in 12 days, wrapped, addressed, weighed by the Post Office right within the plant, loaded on cars at the plant, and shipped all over the Country and the world.

In addition, there is a sizable volume of the Digest's new edition in Spanish.

Rumford, of course, does not print all the magazines in America, but it prints some 60 of them and in addition an impressive number of school and college catalogues and sundry other big print jobs, all requiring good printing and extreme accuracy.

It employs 800 persons, grosses $2,000,000 a year, half of which goes for wages, and is far and away the principal industry of the tranquil Capital of New Hampshire. Rossiter did not see all this accomplishment of his dream. He passed on in 1929. The present head is Rufus P. Weston, who was a plant executive for many years prior to his elevation to the presidency.

From Rumford, in Concord, Millions of Magazines Come

By a Staff Photographer

Rumford Press Grows From a Country Printing Office to Major Publishing House

1. Frank R. Strong, who during his period as sales manager obtained the printing order for Reader's Digest, now 4,100,000 a month, the Country's largest.
2. Rufus P. Weston, President of Rumford, who has seen it grow from a $250,000 yearly gross to above $2,000,000, employing 800.
3. Copy at Rumford is set on Monotype machines. These girls are punching out the initial operation.
4. On high-speed presses like these Rumford turns out its delicately colored printing jobs.
5. The doorway of Rumford, Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.
6. This skilled craftsman has been on the job more than 40 years at Rumford.

U. S. Plane Output Rate Held British Victory Key

British supremacy in the air is essential to an Allied victory, and that supremacy depends on the speed with which the United States can fill existing English plane orders in this country, Sir Herbert Ames, a member of the Canadian Parliament for 17 years, declared today.

With more than 12,000 planes on order here by Great Britain, American aircraft is only now beginning to arrive in force in England, the former Director of the League of Nations Secretariat told members of Boston University's Graduate School Alumni Association at their annual luncheon at the Hotel Lenox.

"Only if the general rate of delivery is speeded up so that it is three or four times what it is today can Great Britain win out," Sir Herbert declared. "Mastery in the air for Germany would mean certain defeat of the Allies. England must have these American planes in order to obtain air supremacy."

Declaring that the Royal Canadian Air Force could not begin to take on all the applicants seeking to enlist in the air corps, the speaker said it was decided to set up in Canada the British-Commonwealth Air Training Scheme to provide an outlet for the surplus of men offering their services.

"The RCAF has grown tremendously since the start of the war," he said. "In September, 1939, Canada had less than 5,000 airmen. Today it has more than 40,000."

The joint training scheme, Sir Herbert explained, was originally scheduled to reach its maximum capacity of output in three years. "At that time 2,000 air craftsmen a month were to be turned out for the British Air Corps," he said. "After the plan started, however, the English disaster at Dunkirk took place and Canada was asked to speed up the plan. Now we are going to reach our peak production in two years and four months."

Hearings' Week on Beacon Hill Topped by Saltonstall Budget

The long-awaited hearings on Gov. Leverett Sltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial budget, opening on Monday before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, will be the top attraction of the issue-packed legislative schedule on Beacon Hill next week.

More than 260 measures are listed for hearings from Monday through Friday. The issues range from repeal of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing and a proposed 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax to reduction of the waiting period for unemployment compensation benefits, broadening of the small-loan regulation law, establishment of a youth commission, and provision for educational loans for young persons.

The budget hearings will be the signal for a drive by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations for economies in departmental appropriations.

The power of the racing repeal drive was dissipated when the initiative petition for repeal was thrown out by the State Ballot Law Commission because it did not contain sufficient valid signatures.

Inasmuch as the Legislature is generally regarded as favorable to legalized gambling, the only hope for anti-racing action developed through the initiative petition which would have provided for a state-wide referendum on the issue. But now continuation of parimutuel betting is certain.

The more important hearings scheduled for next week include the following:

Monday Through Thursday

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.): Governor Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial state budget, particularly the Public Works Department outlay.

Monday

Election Laws (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation providing for appeals from State Ballot Law Commission decisions, an investigation to improve election laws, and prohibiting a candidate to seek more than one party nomination for Councilor, State Representative, or Senator.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed establishment of a state board of registration of real estate brokers and salesmen to regulate practices, and a state board to regulate practice of architecture.

Tuesday

Agriculture (Room 489, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to establish a special commission to investigate operation of various large farmer co-operatives and to recommend legislation to preserve advantages of co-operatives.

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to regulate financing of automobile insurance premiums, and to strengthen regulation of the small loans business.

Education (480, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to set up a State Youth Commission, to provide educational loans for needy youth, and special commission recommendations regarding future use of State teachers' colleges, and a bill to require municipalities of over 1,000 inhabitants to maintain kindergartens.

Labor and Industries (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to establisn permanently the state apprenticeship training commission which expires next December under present law, and to give the State Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over all collective bargaining disputes in Massachusetts.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed repeal of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing.

Taxation (Room 407, 10 a. m.): Bills to establish a 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax and $25 tax on slot machines.

Wednesday

Cities (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.); Proposals to allow the Boston City Council to override a Mayoral veto by a two-thirds vote.

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to revise the civil service laws in regard to seniority rights, emergency appointments and other issues.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.) Measures to memorialize Congress to enact the Townsend Plan, reduce the old-age assistance eligibility age to 60 years, and increase benefits, set WPA minimum pay at $20 a week, restrict to the Federal Government power to levy income taxes and provide for election of the defeated Presidential candidate as United States Senator-at-Large.

Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed establishment of a special commission to investigate the feasibility of utilizing the Quabbin Reservoir for development of electricity for municipalities in the metropolitan water district, building of a parkway on the Boston side of the Charles River from Longfellow Bridge to Cottage Farm Bridge.

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to require State to reimburse municipalities for their entire cost of aid and relief.

State Administration (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to establish a motion picture and vaudeville commission.

Transportation (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Extension of the Boston Elevated rapid transit system to East Boston, Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere.

Thursday

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals by Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, to extend State supervision to small loans up to $500 (now regulated up to $300), and to tighten generally the small loans law.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation providing for retirement on pension of special justices of district courts at 70 years of age.

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed abolition or reduction of the two weeks' waiting period for unemployment compensation benefits.

Pensions (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to retire public employees at 65 years instead of 70 and allow women employees to retire at half pay after 20 years' service.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to establish a State boord to regulate the optical business.

Friday

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m): Legislation to set up a State Labor Relations Commission to guarantee to public employees collective bargaining rights.

Will Bay State Pay Boston For Airport?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston officials would do well to avoid counting their chickens before they are hatched.

Despite unanimous Federal, State, Boston municipal and civic support accorded Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that the State immediately take over from the City of Boston the East Boston airport, legislative opposition is developing against State payment of any money to the City for the transfer.

The plan before the Legislature calls for abrogation of the lease under which the City has operated and developed the airport during the past 13 years. According to the lease the State is due to take the airport in 1948 anyway and reimburse the City for the construction cost to Boston.

At a committee hearing Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, said $1,888,000 would be the top reimbursement figure if the airport is taken now.

The opposition to reimbursement, mainly from western Massachusetts, argues that the State will be taking the development and operation load off the City's shoulders. Therefore, they say, in return for this relief, the City should forego any reimbursement.

Furthermore, these Legislators understand that originally Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was ready to give the airport back to the State without State payment and then decided against such tactics on the grounds of political strategy.

The transfer proposal was immediately reported favorably by the legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety but the program is expceted to run into much tougher sledding in the Ways and Means Committee.

At any rate a serious contest looms before Boston can count in its own treasury a $2,000,000 State check for reimbursement.

New England Troops Head South Amid Swirling Snow

Defense and Military news from all New England:

New England Guardsmen—The trek of former New England National Guardsmen south to Camp Blanding, Florida, continued today in the midst of swirling snow, which made the "Sunny South" the more appealing to the departing soldiers. Advance units of the 172nd Field Artillery, traveling by motor convey, camped at Gettysburg, Pa., last night, where markers were hid beneath a blanket of white and the Confederate cannons along Seminary Ridge were shrouded in snow. Other convoys from Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island encountered snow, but no serious delays were reported.

Fifth Draft Continues—Since the fifth draft induction began March 1, Massachusetts has sent 2,685 selectees to Camp Edwards—the largest number to be sent to camp in a single week since the Selective Service Act became effective. This has meant an average of 400 men daily, a number which will drop sharply after completion of the fifth call on March 21 to about 60 men a day, About 374 selectees were scheduled to appear at the Boston induction station today and 150 more at Springfield and Worcester.

Right camp, wrong time—Seven army recruits reported for duty at Bangor yesterday only to discover that the air base to which they were assigned has not been built yet. The soldiers, who reported to Lynn V. Spink, resident Army engineer at the big Army air station being constructed here, said they were sent from Camp Lee, Va., and Harrisburg, Pa. The rookies were fed and lodged for the night at headquarters of the 152d Field Artillery which is being mobilized and awaited orders straightening their predicament.

Rejection rate—Physical rejections in New England in the second draft call, Jan. 3-30, averaged 15.9 per cent, First Corps Area headquarters announced. Maine had the highest proportion with 20 per cent, and New Hampshire the lowest with 9.8 per cent. The percentage of rejections in other States: Massachusetts, 17.8; Rhode Island, 14.3; Connecticut, 13.1; Vermont, 11.8. Teeth caused the largest number of rejections, 191, and poor vision was second with 147 cases.

Opera Tickets Monday; 'Daughter,' Only, Sold Out

Promptly at 9 o'clock Monday morning, the Boston Opera Association will open its doors in the Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street, for the public ticket sale for the forthcoming eighth annual opera season by the Metropolitan Opera Company in the Metropolitan Theater, Tremont Street, Boston, beginning Thursday evening, March 27 and extending through Saturday evening, April 5.

The Association wishes to say that despite all rumors to the contrary, tickets at various prices for all performances, except Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" on Tuesday evening, April 1, which is sold out, may still be obtained at their Boylston Street offices.

Lectures on France

A series of three informal lectures on France will be given by Pierre de Lanux, author and historian, at the house of Mrs. Richard P. Strong, 107 Chestnut Street, Boston, March 24, March 31, and April 7, at 4 p. m., it was announced today.

School Tenure Pros and Cons Heard in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 8 (AP)—A teachers' "tenure" law, the first ever sponsored in Maine, was alternately termed "disastrous" and "conducive to higher standards of education" by speakers at a lengthy legislative hearing here.

The bill would establish indefinite tenure of position, barring misconduct, after a three-year probationary period.

The greater part of the opposition came from school board members who contended the proposed change would not result in raising standards of education. They also said the tenure plan would perpetuate the holding of positions by incompetent teachers and would destroy initiative on the part of well-qualified teachers to advance themselves.

However, James L. Reid, legislative agent for the Maine Teachers' Association which sponsored the bill, said the bill's purpose was to prevent unjust dismissal of teachers and to facilitate ejection of teachers not qualified for their jobs.

He said it would preclude dismissal of teachers because of "interference by political, partisan and selfish interests," and then read letters from the Presidents of the four Maine colleges, all of whom expressed approval of the bill.

Dr. Richard B. Kennan, Executive Secretary of the Association, said "injustice will be done if we do not put the teaching profession on a professional basis rather than a personal basis."

He said it would promote careful selection of teachers, contribute to a better community life and encourage the growth of higher standards of education.

Under the bill, which would set up a three-man tenure commission in the state, no teacher could be dismissed without a hearing.

Miss Lou M. Buker, Supervisor of Augusta grade schools, favored the bill in the interests of "free speech and free action for future generations," and Representative Carroll L. McKusick, of Guilford, charged that it "Would abolish the right of free contract between employer and employee."

Paul Jullien, of Waterville, Department Commander of the American Legion, and Prof. Edward S. Hammond of Bowdoin College, also voiced strong support for the measure.

Wyandotte Mills To Boost Wages

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 8 (AP)—The Wyandotte Worsted Company has announced that, effective May 12, there will be an "upward revision" of wages at its plants here, in Rochester, N. H., Waterville, Maine, and Central Village, Conn.

The company did not announce the percentage of increase nor the number of employees involved. The company's Pittsfield plant has about 450 employees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

BOSTON AND VICINITY—Heavy snow today and tonight with accumulation in Boston up to 12 inches; clearing and somewhat colder on Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS—Moderate to heavy snow, changing to sleet and rain in the southeast portion today and clearing tonight. Fair and somewhat colder tomorrow.

MAINE—Cloudy with snow in the south portion and possibly moderate to heavy along the coast today. Snow in the east portion and clearing in the west portion and somewhat colder tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Cloudy with moderate snow in the south portion and light snow in the north portion today. Fair and somewhat colder tomorrow.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Moderate to heavy snow mixed with sleet and rain along the coast today and clearing tonight. Fair and somewhat colder tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	30	New Orleans	46	45
Chicago	23	23	New York	29	26
Denver	31	28	Norfolk	37	37
Kansas City	23	22	Philadelphia	33	26
Los Angeles	59	56	St. Louis	25	25
Miami	74	73	San Francisco	54	51
Minneapolis	24	24	Washington	33	28

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 8.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides At Boston

Saturday, 7:10 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Sunday, 7:30 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:03 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Monday, 8:23 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:12 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:13 p. m., Sunday.

Hama Excavations Lecture Subject

Dr. Harold Ingholt, distinguished Danish archaeologist, will give an illustrated lecture on excavations at Hama, Syria, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, March 14 at 3 p. m. He directed the excavations, which were sponsored by the Carlsberg Foundation, Copenhagen, from 1931 to 1938. During this period he was also lecturing on archaeology at the American University of Beirut and was a director of the Museum of Archaeology there.

He first became affiliated with the Carlsberg Foundation in 1925. In 1939 he became lecturer of Semitic Philology and of Old Testament literature at the University of Aarhus, Denmark. He was appointed by the British Academy, London, to deliver the Schweich Lectures of Biblical Archaeology in December, 1940.

Deadlock Over Fireworks

The members of the Military Affairs Committee are reported deadlocked on the proposed legislation to restrict sale of fireworks to organizations for display purposes.

The deadlock has existed for several weeks. Senator George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield, Chairman of the Committee, is working hard to bring out a favorable report.

Washington Tells Bay State

The cash-hardened fist of the Federal Government is once more being felt on Beacon Hill.

It is reported that Washington has labeled as "must" legislation a proposal before the Massachusetts General Court to bar public inspection of local records on old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and the like. The punch behind the Federal move is the reported warning that Federal reimbursements for old age assistance and other relief categories will be withheld if the legislation is not adopted.

Edgar M. Mills.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Second performance of "Nurse Cavell" by C. S. Forester, given by students of the Department of Drama, New England Conservatory of Music, and under direction of Clayton D. Gilbert. In Recital Hall, at Conservatory, at 8:15 p. m. Tickets may be obtained upon application.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Old Assembly Hall, Medford High School, at 3:30 p. m.

At Gardner Museum, concert by Edmond Boucher, bass; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, concert of "Eighteenth Century Music with Harpsichord." Annie Tschopp will play violin and viola d'amore, and Martha Whittemore will play viola da gamba, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "Renaissance Paintings" by Miss Adlow and "Chinese Art" by Mrs. Tomita, at 3:30 p. m. Miss Maginnis will relate the story of "Men of History" at the Museum hour for children, 3:30 p. m.

Organ recital by William E. Zeuch, at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, at 4:30 p. m. Free to public.

Celebration of birthday of President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia sponsored by the Ladies Aid of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, Prof. O. Odlozilek of Prague University will be guest speaker. There will be songs in Czech and Slovak, and instrumental selections following. At Slavia Hall, 122 Old Harbor Street, South Boston, at 3 p. m.

At Ford Hall Forum, "What Will Become of the Jews?" will be discussed by Dr. Lewis Browne, author and lecturer. Reuben L. Lurie, President, will preside. At Ford Hall, Bowdoin and Ashburton Place, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on "The Prophet Mohammed: The Man and His Message," by Dr. William Thomson, James Richard Jewett, Professor of Arabic, Harvard University. Second of a series of lectures entitled "Islam, or the Religion of Mohammed and His Followers," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, Boston, at 2 p. m. No tickets required.

Free Public lecture on "Early Attempts At A Solution of These Problems in Classical and Mediaeval times" by Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly lecturer on military and naval theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1935. Third of a series of lectures entitled "Command of the Sea," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Lecture on "Tristan und Isolde" by Edward Downes, Music Editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Fourth of a series of lectures on the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera in Boston. At the Malkin Conservatory, 299 Beacon Street Boston, at 5:15 p. m. Tickets to separate lectures may be purchased.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable. Page 10.

Pittsfield Women Censor Magazines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsfield, Mass.

Seven local women are serving as self-appointed censors in co-operation with Chief of Police John L. Sullivan to keep Pittsfield newsstands free of objectionable magazines.

Chief Sullivan also has an agreement with magazine distributors in Pittsfield, which he states is working out very satisfactorily. If any magazines sent to the distributors here are found to be "at all shady," the distributors have agreed that at the Chief's request they will not place them on the stands. He states that the newsstand owners have always kept their word.

Defense the Topic For Women Voters

The Cambridge League of Women Voters will hear two Harvard University professors speak on the subject of defense at a luncheon meeting scheduled for Monday, March 10, at 12:30 p. m. at the Hotel Continental.

Prof. Sumner Slichter of the School of Business Administration, and consultant for the Production Division of the Office of Production Management for the Government, will talk on "Labor and Defense."

Prof. Edward F. Mason of the Department of Economics at Harvard is scheduled to speak on "Production and Defense."

Mrs. Samuel S. Stratton, President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, will preside.

Family Silver Won't Tarnish If Wrapped in This New Cloth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass. — This may be a man's world, but the bulk of all textiles are bought by the distaff side of the home. Therefore, a nationwide survey to determine just what women want and expect to get in textile purchases was made recently by Pacific Mills, according to Kenneth H. Barnard, chief chemist of the print works division.

Apparently the first question a woman wants answered is "are the colors fast to light and washing?" There is much room for argument in many cases. Therefore, Pacific Mills is now putting a tag on their wares showing just how fast the colors are, whether cotton, rayon or wool was used in making the garment, now it should be washed or cleaned. These small tags are called "Factotags" because they give the facts in plain English with the mill's name back of them.

Behind this consumer research, Mr. Barnard explained, lies a very extensive chemical research to get the right combination of colors to keep all the shades in a line of goods, in line with each other at a fixed price range.

"Textile research in New England," he said, "is fast taking up the slack due to the migration of much of the cotton industry to the South. In cotton, for example, research has produced Pamilla Silver Cloth, basically, an ordinary cotton flannel, but so impregnated with colloidal silver particles that it acts as a marvelous preventative against silver tarnishing. Family heirlooms could be wrapped in this for generations and come forth bright and shiny."

Research in wool in New England, to mention one field, has uncovered the fact that use of either fire, as in carbonizing, or water as in scouring, may be omitted by the use of intense cold to remove wool's natural impurities. Wool grease and burrs are frozen and dusted out by the "frosted wool process.'

"Each new year," he said, "sees the artificial fibers more closely duplicating the good qualities of the natural ones, and because New England is the home of the woolen and worsted industries, it is interesting to see how well they have utilized the cut or spun rayon on present machinery.

"Finally, New England is making a practical reality of Cinderella of the glass slipper fame, as cloth is being woven of 100 per cent pure glass by the thousands of yards. Chemically, nothing is farther apart than sand and cotton, yet the same New England mill that made its reputation years ago by printing enough cotton cloth to encircle the world every two months, has recently printed glass cloth in all colors of the rainbow."

Court Considers Timilty Curb

Massachusetts' Supreme Judicial Court today has under advisement a request for an order restraining Boston Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty from using police officers to solicit laundry business for his brother's laundry firm.

The petition for the injunction against the Commissioner was made by George R. Farnum, counsel for four laundry companies which obtained a similar order against the Commissioner's brother in Superior Court.

The appeal to the high court was similar to asking a schoolmaster to restrain his pupils from wrongdoing, Francis T. Leahy, counsel for the Commissioner told the Court. The Commissioner was found innocent of any knowledge of solicitation, the attorney asserted. Mr. Farnum countered that the practice with which the Commissioner's brother had been charged was a "miserable racket," and that the "innocence of the Commissioner strains credulity to the breaking point."

To the Christian Science Mother Church

RIDE THE 'EL'

Only 7½ minutes from Park Street to Symphony Station.

Use the New HUNTINGTON AVENUE Subway

annual March sale

Starter Sets

savings of 20%

20-pc. sets

regularly $6.33 to $63.33

$5.07 to $50.67

Fifty formal and informal patterns from our best open stock sets Among the famous names are Wedgwood, Spode, Masons, Crown Ducal, American Haviland, Minton, Coalport, Adams, Woods, Johnson Brothers, Aynsley and Susie Cooper. 20-piece sets comprise the essential items around which to build a dinner set. Four each in dinner, salad, and bread-and-butter plates, teacups and saucers. Open stock permits additions and replacements. A money-saving event for wedding gifts, spring tables and summer homes. Seventh floor.

Sketched top to bottom:

Spode's Gainsborough, regularly $30.67	$24.54
Rose of Windsor by Johnson Bros., regularly $9.17	$7.34
Marlow by Minton, regularly $40.67	$32.54
Golden Ivy by Wedgwood, regularly $27.17	$21.74
Old Lowestoft by Adams, regularly $11.67	$9.34

Stearns

BOSTON

It Is Still Winter

Wide World

New Snow for Skiers

The new snow which is falling over New England today promises a busy week end for ski resorts. Students of this Vermont ski school in the Mount Mansfield region hope to try out some of the things they have learned over the week end. Sepp Ruschp is the ski instructor.

Teach

Continued from Page 1

dling—a glorified 'Professor Quiz,'" he declared. "Students have no conception, for example, of what democracy means to them. Ideals of mind and spirit are not held up to them.

"All this stems from the mistake of 'fitting for life.' We should strive mightily to unfit students for this world—to give them a passion of indigation for its slums, unemployment, and poverty in plenty. Then we might get a better world."

Striking the same note, Mr. Hatch complained that education had been devoted to "materialistic, vocational" objectives, neglecting the "ideals, hopes, and aspirations underlying democracy."

"English is a natural springboard into the discussion of moral and ideal values," he pointed out to the conference. "Every chance I get I point out the supreme value of individual integrity and the utter falsehood of mass ideology."

Religion—not dogma, but the spirit of faith and its good effects—should be taught in the public schools, he stated. "Don't give it a name. Put one over on the bigoted, ignorant, and stubborn who would forbid its teaching."

From other speakers, the conference heard attacks on crime stories, the movies, radio, and certain newspapers, which were said to be "snowing youth under with a storm of triviality" and "weakening nice distinctions between right and wrong."

The College Entrance Examination Board, with its "dictatorship of high school curricula," came in for criticism from several speakers.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday March 10

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 10

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners. OAX4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Phantasy, Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to American Eagle Club, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by Richard Llewellyn. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, March 9

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German Folk Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Feature Program: Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—7:50 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": J. B. Priestly. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present": GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches": Talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestly. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m

Owing to conditions abroad these programs are subject to change.

Radio Talk With Harsch

Over radio station WBZ at 2:45 p. m. tomorrow, Joseph C. Harsch, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States, will be interviewed by "Chick" Morris, special events director of WBZ.

Maine to Preserve Rights of Selectees

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 8 (AP)—The Main House recently enacted and sent to the Senate an emergency bill to preserve the unemployment compensation rights of men inducted into Federal military service.

The measure would also reduce the waiting period for unemployment benefits. Other bills enacted included one forbidding hunting while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.

G. E. Plans Plastic Plant For Taunton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass., March 8 — The rapidly expanding division of General Electric engaged in manufacturing plastic molded parts has necessitated reopening and renovating the former G. E. motor plant in Taunton for this purpose.

The reopening is scheduled for July 1 and the new unit will be one of the largest plants devoted to making molded plastics in the country. It will be the fifth such plant under General Electric control, others being in operation in Lynn, Mass., Meriden, Conn., Pittsfield, Mass., and Fort Wayne, Ind. All are engaged in making all types of molding and laminated articles, conducting complete laboratories for engineering, designing and moldmaking.

Officials assert that the expansion is directly traceable to the tremendous increase in demand for plastics in the United States defense program, the replacement of nonferrous metals with plastics, and the natural growth of a "young" industry.

In the Taunton plant General Electric will install 300 molding presses of the compression type, which will give them more than half the capacity they now have at their main factory on Plastics Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Walter Kidder songs	Walter Kidder songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin		"Boston's Future"; talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Don Allen's Music
2:00	Mrs. Dwight Morrow	Metropolitan Opera:	People's Lobby Luncheon:	Oberlin University Student String Quartet	Ed Parseley and His Saddle Pals
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Marjorie Lawrence,	Senator Nye; others		
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	Rene Maison, Leonard	Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; vocalist	Sport comment	Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	Warren in Gluck's		Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	Five Star News
3:00	Library of Congress	"Alceste"	"Readin', Writin', and Rhythm"	Cleveland Indians baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Concert	Metropolitan Opera:			Sports and Music
3:30	Library of Congress	Marjorie Lawrence,	"And By the People": dramatization	Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	Sports and Music
3:45	Concert; News	Rene Maison, Leonard		Cleveland Indians baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Harvard Guardian	Warren in Gluck's	"Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	Brooklyn Dodgers vs.	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Forum	"Alceste"			Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Cleveland Indians baseball game	WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy"
4:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Gluck's "Alceste"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"		
5:00	News of Americas	Entracte: Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Dodgers vs. Indians baseball game	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:15	New England to the Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of Music program	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	N. E. Lecture Hall	Income Tax Report		Frank Ryan, sports	Melody Mirror
5:45					Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	News; Elmer Davis;	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee Swopper"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests		"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform'	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"; dramatization	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"		Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Nation"	Sport comment	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Western Tunes
7:45		"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendezvous	Concert Miniatures	The Four Tones
8:00	"Marriage Club";	John T. Flynn, talk	"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz" from Camp Edwards	Inter-Faith Round Table Discussion
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'		"Hawaii Calls"; salute to WAAB	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern";	'The Bishop and the Gargoyle'; drama	Truth or Consequences'; quiz program		Bobby Hackett's Orch.
8:45	variety; News				
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Song of Your Life";	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Harry Salter's Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; Music	Hot Shots; Glen Wetty's Orchestra	Harvard-Yale basketball game	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt			
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orchestra; George Szell, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A; comedy sketch	Chicagoland Hour; Henry Weber's Orch.	Five Star News
10:15	Sen. Bankhead, Ala.				Dance Parade
10:30	Network program		Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Parade
10:45	News of the World		Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Parade
11:00	Weather; News	News; Musicale	News Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:15	V. Munroe's Orch.	Irving Miller's Orchestra	St. Paul's Service		"Music of the Masters"
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service		"Music of the Masters"
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things"; novelty string orchestra
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	Pageant of Art: speaker	Italian string music	"Battle of Music"
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Or.; Sidney	and dramatization	Italian string music	"Battle of Music"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Foster, pianist; Anne	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tail's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Roselle, soprano	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tail's Hour
1:30	Religious program	News	"On Your Job"; dramatization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tail's Hour
1:45	Religious program	Tropical Moods		Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tail's Hour
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Eastern Ski Jump Championships	Christian Science Program
2:45	The World of Today	Joseph Harsch, interview	Round Table		
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Synge's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	'The Well of the Saints'	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Great Plays: Synge's	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	'The Well of the Saints'	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The American Speak";	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	talks and music	
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	"Contact"; Dave Elman, m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Dance Music
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama		Dance Music
5:00	"Design for Happiness"; orchestra	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	"The Musical Steelmakers' variety; orchestra	Dance Music
5:15		Olivio Santoro, yodeler			Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"		Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Double or Nothing"; quiz program	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program			"Why" and "Weather"
6:30	'Melody Ranch";	"What's Your Idea?";	News Service	"Show of the Week"; Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Religious Hour; dramatization
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Popular Music		
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program: variety; orchestra	Joseph Szigeti, violinist; orchestra	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe			Gypsy Music
7:30	Screen Guild Theater; drama	News for the Americas; Charles Dant's Orch.	Bandwagon; guest orch.; Tobe Reed, m. c.	News Service; Wythe Williams	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45					
8:00	Helen Hayes Theater; drama	Star Spangle Theater: dramatization	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; orchestra	American Forum of the Air: "Shall We Legalize Wire Tapping?"	C. Hageman
8:15			"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch		Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; drama		Dorothy Thompson	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45	drama; News				
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra; Risa Stevens, soprano	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30		Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Familiar music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45		Sports Newsreel		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	Third period, Bruins-Canadiens hockey game	Week-End Jamboree
10:15					Week-End Jamboree
10:30	News; Jerry Sears Presents	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	"Sunday Night Playhouse"; dramatization	News Service
10:45			Deadline Dramas		Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Press News; "Meet the Music"	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Parade
11:15		"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Parade
11:30	Sen. Robert A. Taft;	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Lease-Lend Bill	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End" News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; 'Matinata'	War news; Music	War news; Organ Recital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Caroliers	
8:15		Instrumental trio		Radio Caroliers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song Circle'	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45		"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan		Lee Gordon and His Gordonaires	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan				Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra	Southernaires; Negro male quartet	"Thrills and Romance"; Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Music of the Masters"
10:45					
11:00	News; "News and Rhythm"	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:15		Irving Miller's Orchestra	St. Paul's Service		"Music of the Masters"
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	"Music of the Masters"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service		"Music of the Masters"
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things"; novelty string orchestra
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	Pageant of Art: speaker	Italian string music	"Battle of Music"
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Or.; Sidney	and dramatization	Italian string music	"Battle of Music"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Foster, pianist; Anne	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tail's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Roselle, soprano	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tail's Hour
1:30	Religious program	News	"On Your Job"; dramatization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tail's Hour
1:45	Religious program	Tropical Moods		Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tail's Hour
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Eastern Ski Jump Championships	Christian Science Program
2:45	The World of Today	Joseph Harsch, interview	Round Table		
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Synge's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	'The Well of the Saints'	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Great Plays: Synge's	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	'The Well of the Saints'	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The American Speak";	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	talks and music	
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	"Contact"; Dave Elman, m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Dance Music
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama		Dance Music
5:00	"Design for Happiness"; orchestra	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	"The Musical Steelmakers' variety; orchestra	Dance Music
5:15		Olivio Santoro, yodeler			Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"		Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Double or Nothing"; quiz program	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program			"Why" and "Weather"
6:30	'Melody Ranch";	"What's Your Idea?";	News Service	"Show of the Week"; Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Religious Hour; dramatization
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Popular Music		
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program: variety; orchestra	Joseph Szigeti, violinist; orchestra	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe			Gypsy Music
7:30	Screen Guild Theater; drama	News for the Americas; Charles Dant's Orch.	Bandwagon; guest orch.; Tobe Reed, m. c.	News Service; Wythe Williams	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45					
8:00	Helen Hayes Theater; drama	Star Spangle Theater: dramatization	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; orchestra	American Forum of the Air: "Shall We Legalize Wire Tapping?"	C. Hageman
8:15			"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch		Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; drama		Dorothy Thompson	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45	drama; News				
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra; Risa Stevens, soprano	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30		Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Familiar music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45		Sports Newsreel		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	Third period, Bruins-Canadiens hockey game	Week-End Jamboree
10:15					Week-End Jamboree
10:30	News; Jerry Sears Presents	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	"Sunday Night Playhouse"; dramatization	News Service
10:45			Deadline Dramas		Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Press News; "Meet the Music"	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Parade
11:15		"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Parade
11:30	Sen. Robert A. Taft;	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Lease-Lend Bill	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End" News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Singing Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	News; Music; Stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Home Folks Frolic	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	"Novachord Impressions"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Music Salon	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lillian Sherman, songs	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Irving Miller's Orchestra; vocalists	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'		"Light of the World"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenso Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Yester-Thoughts"; organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"; dramatic sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor		Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"In

Thompsoniana Displayed at Boston College

Portraits of the English poet Francis Thompson (1859-1907) and some of his intimate friends will be exhibited tomorrow afternoon at a private tea at Boston College.

The paintings call attention to the valuable collection of Thompsoniana acquired by the college four years ago when the young Jewish student at the University of Pennsylvania, Seymour. Adelman, who gathered the letters and manuscripts together, found it necessary to put them on the market.

Discussing the collection this morning, the Rev. Terence L. Connolly, the College's authority on Thompson, said there are about 20 poetry manuscripts there, including first drafts of the "Ode to the English Martyrs" and the "Ode on Peace," and that the most important item in the group is the complete manuscript of the "Life of St. Ignatius of Loyola."

Among the portraits to be shown are John Lavalle's painting of Thompson, from a drawing made by Neville Lytton; Lytton's portrait of Alice Meynell; and Sir John Lavery's paintings of Wilfrid Meynell and Coventry Patmore, who became an ardent admirer of Thompson the moment that his famous poem, "The Hound of Heaven," appeared. Two years ago the Rev. Mr. Connolly went to England to visit Mr. Meynell and pursue research regarding the Thompson manuscripts.

Wilfrid Meynell and his wife, Alice, whose poetry also has received high praise from the English critics of both her own time and the present, rescued Thompson from near-starvation and destitution.

Having received manuscripts from him for their magazine, Merrie England, they tracked him down to the shadows of the Adelphi arches, where he was reduced to selling matches for his crust of bread. They took him into their home, which was a much-loved rendezvous of poets during the 'nineties, and cared for him until his passing.

Patmore, fellow poet, encouraged Thompson with his enthusiastic interest. Harriet Monroe, founder of the American magazine, Poetry, and discoverer of such poets as Vachel Lindsay and Rupert Brooke, describes in her autobiography the thrill she experienced on meeting Thompson at one of the Sunday evening gatherings at the Meynells' home.

Learning All the 'Ropes' at Lynn

1. Seamen being instructed in knot-tying on jackstay. (Extreme right) T. Anderson, Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class, in charge.
2. Lieut. Commander E. W. McInnes, Seamen Carlson, Mastaracci, Petterpas (with phones), Gosselin, LeBlanc.
3. Standing, Lieut. R. W. Hart and Lieut. Commander S. S. Purves, U. S. N., Inspector Instructor of the Lynn Battalion.
4. A. W. DeClerico on "Bridge" at letter W, Signalman, 3rd Class.
5. Extreme left, T. Anderson, Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class, in charge of boat party; D. G. Sullivan, Storekeeper, 3rd class, and, extreme right, H. W. Moore, Watertender, 1st class.

First and Only Secretary Of Nautical School Retires

William H. Dimick of West Roxbury, the first and only Secretary of the Massachusetts Nautical School, has retired from active service, it is learned.

When the School was established by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891, Mr Dimick became Secretary, attending every one of the 92 graduations, which are held semi-annually.

The first class to graduate was in April, 1895, since which time nearly 2,000 young men from all parts of Massachusetts have completed the two-year course that qualifies them to become junior officers in the American merchant marine.

Jack Tars in the Making

Let's Take a Peek at Naval Reservists Training

LYNN, Mass., March 8—The Navy Reserve Armory in this city is a busy place these days. Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays—the officers and the men of the 14th Division of the Second Battalion of the United States Naval Reserve report for training.

They come at night, after they've done their regular day's work, and they work some more—and they like it. They are preparing for the time when they may be called into the active service of their country.

Some of their friends—members of the 13th Division of the Second Battalion—already are at sea. They received "standby" orders weeks ago.

The Navy reservists are trained in infantry drill, which teaches them to march and move in the manner that identifies the military man. Most of them start as apprentice seamen, but through study they may rise to the higher ratings of boatswain's mate, coxswains, gunner's mate, torpedomen, quartermasters, signalmen, electrician's mate, carpenter's mate, boiler makers, firemen, storekeepers, pharmacist's mate, and many others.

Likelihood of Promotions

Through study they may become chiefs in those ratings, and as their experienced and length of service increase, they may wear more and more of the "hashmarks" on their sleeves that denote good conduct and length of service.

These young men study hard. There is equipment on hand in the Armory to teach them what they must know.

On the main "deck" of the Armory is the drill room, where they practice under the eyes of their officers and young R. O. T. C. officers from New England colleges.

On one side of the "deck" is the ship's "bridge," equipped with navigating equipment, a wheel, speaking tubes, telephones, and ship controls. Signal flags are stowed by so the signalmen may take their instruction there.

There's a boatswain's locker in another corner of the deck, and there the reservists learn the work with ropes that is so much a part of the sailor's life.

There's an old launch engine set up to illustate the principles of the steam cycle, for training watertenders, firemen, machinists and others.

There's even a boat, and boat drill is a regular function.

Below decks (in the cellar) is a four-inch gun, so the gunners may learn their job first hand.

On the upper deck is the headquarters of Cection 3, of the United States Naval Communication Reserve, another Reserve organization which has units in Lynn, Revere, Haverhill, Lowell, Everett, Salem, and Winthrop. Three times, including last year, this section stood first in the District competition, and last year the District stood first in the whole United States.

Just One Evening's Work

Under Lieutenant Commander E. W. McInnes, the officers of the 14th Division are Lieutenant (junior grade), Nathaniel T. Winthrop, U. S. N. R., who is recruiting officer; Ensign Paul V. McPeake, U. S. N. R., Executive Officer, and Ensigns George V. Sargent and William F. Wallace, both U. S. N. R.

Lieut. Commander S. S. Purves, U. S. N., who was in command of the rescue ship Wandank at the raising of the Submarine Squalus, is Inspector-Instructor of the Battalion.

If you don't think these officers keep their 100-odd men (and themselves) busy, look at their drill schedule for a Thursday night:

1930: Set gangway watch—4th Section (7:30 p. m.) O. O. D., Ensign Sargent; J. O. O. D., Ensign S. Young, Cox.
2000: Quarters, muster in three platoons.
2005: First and Third platoons to gun room for class on matches under way (B. J. M. Chapter 35) by Ferreira, C. B. M. Second platoon to engineering spaces for instruction with slides.
2045: First platoon remain in gun room for questioning on lecture preceding. Second platoon to engineering classroom below for instruction. Third platoon draw rifles, belts, and bayonets for instruction on Manuel and Infantry.
2130: Quarters and dismissal.

Urges Preserving Of a Free Press

To preserve a free press, America in 1798 and 1800 rose to defend the ramparts they so resolutely watched, and may it be hoped that the Americans of 1941 be no less zealous and devoted to the heritage that has been saved for them, Prof. Edward Collier of Boston University's College of Business Administration declared today.

"Americans accept a free press with complacency, and often compare it lightly with the controlled press of Europe and Japan. Many Americans forget, however, that we have not always had a free press, that American editors have been indicted, reviled by partisan judges, and sent to jail in good 'Goebbelsian' fashion for daring to criticize the President or Congress of the United States," said Dr. Collier, commenting on the Founders' Day celebration to be observed by Boston University on March 12 and 13 and to be dedicated to the battle for American press freedom.

For 11 years the annual Founders' Day program at Boston University has been devoted to some phase of the University's origins and this month, significantly enough, Daniel L. Marsh, President, will lead the University in a tribute to the great battle for freedom of the press which occurred in Colonial America. Leading editors and publishers from all sections of the Nation will converge on Boston for the two-day meeting.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Plymouth— Monologues, sketches, music and dancing by the Drapers, Ruth and Paul. First joint appearance in this city. 8:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse— "Diff'rent," by Eugene O'Neill, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall— Concert by Howard Slayman, pianist. 3:30

Vendome Hotel— Second concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club, Georges Laurent, director. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Clouds Over Europe," Laurence Olivier. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway— "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts— "Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 8:20. "Mickey Mouse," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore— "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. 1:10, 4:10, 8:10.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan— "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern— "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:05.

Orpheum— "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:55.

Paramount— "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO—Boston— "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage shows: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay— "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "March of Time," "Latest 'Information Please,'" "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State— "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Telepix— "March of Time," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Chinese Festival," "Jan Garber's Orchestra," Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont— "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "Night Train," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Uptown— "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent, Ann Sheridan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "I Married Adventure," Osa Johnson. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Go West," with Marx Bros. "Give Us Wings." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2, 5:26, 8:13. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 4:04, 6:51, 9:57.
Cleveland Circle: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor—and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins 2 and 7:45.
University: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 1:40, 5:38, 9:41. "High Sierra," 3:43, 7:47.
Dorchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Bowery Boy." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 1:40, 6:05, 9:25. "High Sierra." 4:10, 8:05.
Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:56, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:29, 6:27, 9:25. "Gallant Sons." 2:10, 5:08, 8:06.
Park: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Night Train," also "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2:50, 6:09, 9:28. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 4:50, 8:09.
Hype Park: "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:20. "Stage to China," George O'Brien. 3, 5:40, 8:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Escape to Glory." Constance Bennett. 3:50, 7:25, 10:20.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.
Mystic: "Father's Son," John Litel. 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Duke of West Point." "Gentleman from Arizona." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Docks of San Francisco," Burgess Meredith. 2:15, 8:35. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 8:25. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:55, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Duke of West Point," Louis Hayward. 1:55, 5:35, 9:18. "Gentlemen from Arizona," Craig Reynolds. 3:49, 7:35. "Mysterious Dr. Satan, No. 2." 5:05, 8:49.

NATICK—Colonial: "39 Steps," Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 9. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. "Bowery Boy." Dennis O'Keefe and Louis Campbell. Stage Show.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jim Durante. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2, Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Up in the Air." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Leather Pushers." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Strand: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Barnyard Follies," Mary Lee and Ruth Davis. 2:09, 7:54. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:28, 9:13.
Princess: "Laddie," Tim Holt and Virginia Gilmore. 2:09, 7:54. "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 4:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Murder Over New York." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays. Children's show Saturday morning.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland." "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 8. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 6:45, 9:59.

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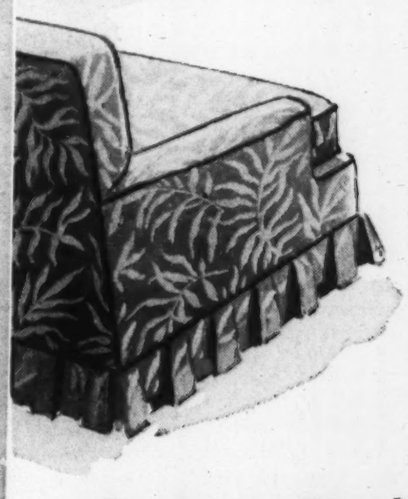
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JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Olympic Club Captures Central California League Basketball Championship

Luisetti Establishes New Records for the Competition

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Olympic Club team, led by "Hank" Luisetti, former Stanford star, scored an easy victory in the Central California League basketball championship by going through the nine-game schedule without defeat. The Olympians—Luisetti, Giannini, Hedman, Metz, Anderson, Feutsch, and Evans—amassed an aggregate of 535 points to their opponents' 301 with Luisetti scoring 31 points in one game and 32 in the final against the second-place Golden State combination. While this tied his Pacific Coast Conference record it was far behind his high mark of 50 points against Duquesne. Also his C. C. L. record-aggregate of 165 points does not come near his Conference peak of 232 points made in 1938.

Luisetti's reappearance in amateur competition gave basketball a tremendous attendance boost in the San Francisco Bay region and his popularity was well attested in one game (in which he was unable to play) when 1,200 fans availed themselves of the opportunity to get their money back. The Olympians were offered a guarantee of $2,500 to play a series in Honolulu the same week as the National A. A. U. championship in Denver. This they turned down as they are anxious to win the right to represent the Pacific Association and capture the National title.

Empire Cricket Club

Received too late for the recent resume of the 1940 cricket season was some interesting information about the Corinthians Club of the Griffith Park Cricket Association of Los Angeles. The home ground has the appearance of an English setting—two green fields, club house, beautiful trees, and the Glendale Mountains for a background. The team is a composite of the British Empire—President Arnold Holdern and Bill Barnett are from Dublin; Capt. Tom Smith, Tom Jackson, Bert Harris, Ted Dyer, Len Rowberry, and Arthur Williams from England; Jock Scobbie (Scotland); Cy Harper (while born in England) spent much time in Canada; "De" de Villiers (South Africa); Larry Middlemass (New Zealand); Bert Goodman was born in Mexico City; Lee Bigler and Bob Bachellis are Americans; and last, but by no means least, Samuel C. McCulloch is from Melbourne, Australia.

The Corinthians played 26 games in 1940; won 19, lost 6, and tied 1. Aggregate runs, 3,290 for 240 wickets against 2,187 for 251 wickets. McCulloch led in batting with the splendid average of 41.4 runs per innings; total runs 373; five times not out; highest score 103 not out. He also headed the list in bowling by securing 25 wickets at a cost of 6.6 runs per wicket. Tom Smith also registered a splendid double by scoring 427 runs (top score 55) and securing 77 wickets at a cost of 6.7 runs per wicket. The Australian McCulloch is taking a post-graduate course at the University of California at Los Angeles and will be lost to the Corinthians this coming season as he and a group of U. C. L. A. graduates have formed the Westwood Club.

Slight Profit Gain at U. C.

Kenneth Priestley, graduate manager of the Associated Students of the University of California, reports a slight increase in profits for the fall of 1940. Profitable activities for the period amounted to $127,365, of which $97,929 came from athletics. Football receipts (after guarantees had been paid to visiting teams) were $248,132 as compared to $223,409 in 1939 and $321,933 in 1938. From the 1940 receipts were deducted direct expenses of $55,732 and ticket department expenses of $8,339—leaving a net profit from football of $183,060. During the spring and summer months of 1940 "losses" from baseball amounted to $6,846 . . . track, $11,909 . . . crew, $30,191 . . . and $2,323 from basketball. Through the fall months of 1940, major and minor sports had a net "loss" totaling $33,958.

University of California's seventh Intramural Sports Carnival drew 3,000 competitors from fraternities, dormitories, homes, and clubs. These were organized into 100 different teams participating in 20 sports while individuals took part in 19 varieties of competition. All but 350 were eliminated during the preliminaries and these met in the finals in the $900,000 Harmon Gymnasium. H. A. R.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Wesleyan 44, Trinity 31.
Trinity Freshmen 42, Wesleyan Freshmen 33.
Nebraska 49, Colorado 36.
Seton Hall 39, Bucknell 35.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Wisconsin 8, Michigan State 0.

Harvard Sextet To Battle Yale In Garden Game

Probable Line-ups

Harvard		Yale
Willetts, l.w.		r.w., McLennan
Ayres, c.		c., Carton
Duane, r.w.		l.w., Hazen
Gray, l.d.		r.d., Pierson
Hulse, r.d.		l.d., Drake
Kayser, g.		g., Kieckhefer

Harvard Alternates: Lloyd, McGrath, Cox, Loring, Paine, Gebelein, Noone, Claflin, Stohn, Summers, Dreher, Stedman, Fenn.
Yale Alternates: Pike, Le Boutillier, Wood, Franchot, Thompson, Toland, Chapin, Harrison, Roome, Davis, Meyer.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

Harvard's varsity hockey team meets Yale for the second time this season at Boston Garden tonight, and the Crimson puck chasers will be attempting to make up for the 8-2 trimming they received at the hands of the Elis in New Haven a week ago.

The Crimson has slight hope of winning, however, for the Blue is rated as one of the stronger sextets of the East this season and is highly favored to take tonight's game and thus end the series between the two teams for this season. If by any chance Harvard should become an upset winner this evening, the third and play-off game between the two teams will be played here at the Garden next Wednesday night.

Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard will start his first line of Capt Pren Willetts, Burgy Ayres, and George Duane, with Sherm Gray and Stocy Hulse at defense, and Bob Kayser in goal. Coach Murray Murdoch of Yale will counter with Scotty McLennan, Gig Carton, and Roger Hazen on the forward line, Capt. Paul Pierson and Carl Drake at defense, and Fred Kieckhefer in goal.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 7

Oklahoma 45, Kansas 37.
Creighton 51, Washburn 37.
Oklahoma Aggies 49, Drake 26.
Toledo 56, Lasalle 43.
Slippery Rock 52, Edinboro 50.
Grove City 43, Geneva 33.
Murray (Ky.) Teachers 52, Presbyterian College 41.
North Dakota State 38, North Dakota U. 26.
East Central (Okla.) 43, Southwestern (Okla.) 29.
Southwestern Louisiana 57, Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 31.
Franklin-Marshall 45, Gettysburg 41.
St. Joseph's 53, Temple 35.
Utah 50, Brigham Young 39.
Colorado State 50, Denver 27.
Washington State 42, Oregon State 37.
Washington 48, Oregon 37.
Central Washington 43, Pacific Lutheran 41.
Southeastern (Okla.) Teachers 40, Oklahoma City University 23.
Phillips University 47, Oklahoma Baptist 39.
Northwestern (Okla.) Teachers 41, Northeastern (Okla.) Teachers 37.

H-Y Hockey Champions

Year	Winner	Scores
1900	Yale	5—4
1901	Harvard	4—0
1902	Yale	4—3, 5—3, 4—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 6—2, 5—1
1904	Harvard	5—2, 4—3
1905	Harvard	7—1
1906	Harvard	4—3
1907	Harvard	3—2
1908	Yale	3—2
1909	Harvard	3—0
1910	Harvard	1—0
1911	Harvard	3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3, 4—2
1913	Harvard	4—0, 5—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3, 4—1
1915	Harvard	4—2, 3—1
1916	Harvard	2—1, 2—1
1917	Yale	2—0, 0—5, 2—0
1918	No series.	
1919	Harvard	4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4, 3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0, 13—1
1922	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 0—3, 2—1
1924	Yale	3—0, 6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2, 1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0, 2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2, 6—1
1928	Harvard	2—1, 2—0
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0, 3—2
1930	Tie	3—2, 1—3, 2—2*
1931	Yale	5—1, 3—1
1932	Harvard	4—1, 1—1, 4—4
1933	Harvard	1—4, 4—1, 4—3
1934	Yale	2—6, 3—1, 5—4
1935	Yale	3—2, 1—4, 3—2
1936	Harvard	5—2, 11—0
1937	Harvard	8—5, 5—0
1938	Yale	4—5, 3—2, 2—1
1939	Harvard	2—2, 7—3
1940	Yale	4—2, 5—1

*Harvard score first. Harvard 27, Yale 11, one tie.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	8	12	143	94	58
Toronto	25	12	6	122	86	56
Detroit	19	15	10	102	94	48
Rangers	19	19	8	129	117	46
Chicago	16	22	6	107	134	38
Montreal	15	24	6	115	135	36
Americans	8	25	10	90	158	26

Red Sox Rookie —By Pap'

YOUR PITCHING WORRIES ARE OVER, MISTER CRONIN
Mickey HARRIS
- THE RED SOX HAVE A BRILLIANT MOUND PROSPECT IN THIS LEFT-HANDED YOUNGSTER !!
MICKEY SIMPLY OOZES CONFIDENCE - HE MAY BOLSTER THE RED SOX HURLING STAFF NO LITTLE
HE WON FOUR OUT OF SIX FOR THE RED SOX LAST SPRING BEFORE HE WAS SHIPPED TO SCRANTON
A NEW YORK BOY HE WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE THE GRADE AFTER THE GIANTS REFUSED TO GIVE HIM A TRIAL
PAP'

AP Features

The experts who are overlooking the Boston Red Sox as a pennant contender this year are doing so deliberately, feeling quite certain that Manager Joe Cronin's undoing will be his lack of hurling talent. The Sox have boasted a world of power at the plate in past years but failed to make the grade because the pitchers failed to hold the opposing teams at bay.

Cronin has assembled a flock of pitchers in training camp, 21 to be exact, in hopes of unearthing reinforcements. For the most part, the hurlers are of the untried variety, and, therefore, are unlikely to fill the urgent need of the Sox.

Perhaps the coming of Frankie Pytlak, a top-flight catcher, will help remedy the condition. Pytlak is experienced and should be able to give the pitchers the help they have not had in the past.

There is one youngster on the mound staff who is quite confident that he could well solve Cronin's pitching problem. He is Mickey Harris, a left-hander, who started off well for the Sox last season by winning four of the six contests he pitched before he was shipped off to Scranton for further seasoning. He finished out the season by winning 10 games for Scranton while being charged with five defeats. Two of his triumphs were one-hitters.

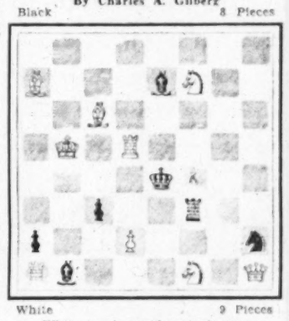
Mickey has a world of confidence. A New York boy, he once applied to Bill Terry for a tryout. When the Giants' manager turned him down cold, Mickey only went out and worked harder to make the grade. He looks like a fine prospect.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 8, 1941
Problem No. 2329
By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 8 Pieces

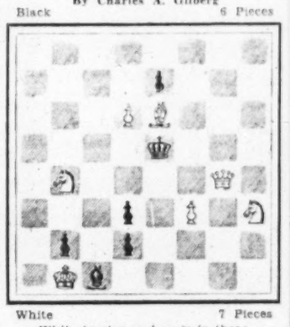


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Composed prior to 1890.)

Problem No. 2330
By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Danbury New Tourney, 1881.)

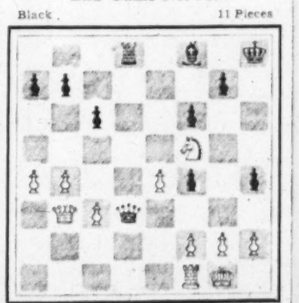
Solutions to Problems

No. 2327 B-Q3
No. 2328 1 Kt(Kt7)-B5 PxKt
2 QxKtch P-K5ch
1 P-K5ch
2 Kt-Q4ch threatens
1
2 Q-Q4ch

End-Game No. 552 White wins 1 RxB, QxR; 2 Q-B3, K-Kt2; 3 QKt1-K4, PxKt; 4 KtxP, and wins.

End-Game No. 553

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Blumenfeld-Alekhine. Match game, Moscow, 1908. In the main variation Black mates in five. Other variations lead to less immediate loss by White.)

"Homily on Construction"

These words are quoted from Geoffrey Mott-Smith's Problem Department of the January Chess Correspondent. After discussion of the 1939 two-movers composing contests and their prize winners, the editor quotes two problems and proceeds to demonstrate how to eliminate their glaring constructional blemishes. This should prove both instructive and interesting to neophyte composers.

The February issue announces the Hoehberg Memorial Tourney, for two-movers of any type. Entries must be submitted by May 1, 1941.

Dr. Lasker Memorial Issue

The February Chess Reveiw devotes most of its pages to articles dealing with Dr. Lasker, surely one of the game's great figures and one who was almost unique among modern masters in that he excelled in other fields, being a doctor of philosophy and author of such works as "The Understanding of the World," "The Philosophy of the Unfinished," "Encyclopedia of Games." These titles indicate Lasker the philosopher and it is perhaps paradoxical that Lasker offered no philosophy of chess, no system like Nimzowitsch or Steinitz. Instead, his games reveal the master psychologist, the stubborn fighter who frequently had the inferior position but who always found complications through which his great skill frequently triumphed.

New England Championship Planned

A biennial tournament to determine the New England champion is being discussed. A. B. Barker of Waterbury, Conn., has been appointed by the United States Chess Federation to head a committee to run the first tournament, probably in Boston in July. For many years, the title New England Champion was a match proposition. John F. Barry held it for many years, and relinquished it to the victor of the first match between Weaver W. Adams, then champion of the Boston Chess Club and Harold Morton, then Rhode Island Champion. Adams won the first match, and some years later Morton won the title and successfully retained it in another match. With the passing of Morton a year ago, there is now no acknowledged champion and a tournament every two years should stimulate interest in the game all over New England.

Keres Game

Paul Keres, Estonian grand master, is now reported to be studying in an Estonian University. He did, however, compete in a Soviet championship in which he did not achieve the high rank he frequently took in ante-bellum days. Chess players the world over will be greatly disappointed if the absorption of Estonia means that Keres will no longer be permitted to leave Russia to compete in international tournaments, once the war is over.

This game from the Soviet championship shows how he defeated one of the Soviet veterans.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Lisitzin White	Keres Black	Lisitzin White	Keres Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 BxB	PxB
2 P-B4	P-QB3	19 Q-Q3	KR-Q
3 P-K3	Kt-B3	20 R-Q	R-Q2
4 Kt-B3	P-KK3	21 P-QKt4	P-QR4
5 P-Q4	B-Kt2	22 B-B1	P-B5
6 B-Q3	Castles	23 P-KKt3	Q-Kt3
7 Castles	P-B4	24 KR-K	PxP
8 Q-Kt3	BPxP	25 PxP	R-R6
9 QKtxP	Kt-B3	26 R-Kt	Q-Kt5
10 KtxKtch	BxKt	27 B-B4	P-QKt4
11 KtxP	KtxKt	28 PxP	RxP
12 PxKt	BxP	29 Q-B	P-Q6
13 B-R6	R-K	30 RxR	QxR
14 QR-Q	P-K4	31 R-Kt	P-Q7
15 B-Kt3	B-Kt5	32 B-B6	QxR
16 R(Q)-K	B-Kt3	Resigns	
17 B-K2	Q-B2		

Koltanowski Game

George Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, now in this country, recently visited Texas and played first board for Fort Worth in a team match between Dallas and Fort Worth. The Texas champion proved no match for the ex-Belgian (he has his first papers).

Indian Defense

Thompson White	Koltanowski Black	Thompson White	Koltanowski Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-B2	Kt-K2
2 P-QB4	P-KK3	21 B-K	P-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 P-QKt4	B-Q2
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	23 Kt-B3	P-B4
5 Kt-B3	Castles	24 Kt-Q	Kt-K1
6 Q-Kt3	P-K3	25 R-Kt4	PxBP
7 P-K3	Kt-B3	26 KKtxPxP	B-B5
8 PxP	PxP	27 Q-Kt	P-B5
9 B-Q3	Kt-K2	28 PxKt	PxB
10 CastlesKR	P-B3	29 PxP	Q-Kt3ch
11 QR-B	Kt-Kt4	30 B-Kt3	B-B3
12 B-KKt5	P-Kt3	31 Q-Kt2	Kt-B4
13 B-R4	P-KB4	32 P-K7	KtxB
14 Kt-R4	K-R	33 PxR(Q)ch	RxQ
15 Kt-K5	BxKt	34 PxKt	QxPch
16 PxB	P-KK14	35 K-R	Q-R8ch
17 Q-Q	Kt-Kt2	36 Kt	R-Ktch
18 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	
19 P-B4	Q-K		

Bruins Meet Canadiens In Garden Game

Bruins underwent a final drill today at the Garden in preparation for their game against Canadiens here Sunday night. Manager Art Ross looked on as Coach Cooney Weiland brushed up the players in speed, checking, and plays. This game with Canadiens is important and the Bruins want a victory.

With Toronto playing tonight and tomorrow night, the Bruins gain a game in hand. If the Leafs should win both games and the Bruins lose, the Toronto team will take over first place, but the game in hand will come to the advantage of the locals.

If Toronto should drop one or both contests and Bruins beat Canadiens, the game Tuesday night here, with Toronto facing the Rossmen, could just about clinch the struggle for first place. Canadiens made certain of their rights to the play-offs when they edged Toronto, 4-3, Thursday, and may be sufficiently relaxed to prove more than a little bother-some to beat.

Since their new rookie goalie, Paul Bibeault, won his initial start in halting Toronto, it is more than possible that Coach Dick Irvin will try him out against the Bruins. If the locals stage the same power attack against him that they threw at Sam Lo Presti, the Chicago netminder, the youngster will have a severe tax upon his ability.

Ray Getliffe, former Boston favorite, has been going exceptionally well for the Canadiens of late as has Charley Sands. In recent games they have been pairing with Murph Chamberlain and that line has experience and ruggedness to cope with. It will be the last chance to observe Johnny Quilty, spectacular rookie center of Canadiens, who is definitely in line for the Calder trophy as outstanding rookie of the season.

This game tomorrow night leaves only two more at home for the Bruins. Tuesday night they face Toronto and a week from Tuesday they close the season with the Detroit Red Wings. Other games this week end find Detroit at Canadiens and Amerks at Toronto, tonight, and Toronto at Rangers and Americans at Chicago tomorrow night.

Bees' Farm Team Transferred to Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 8 (AP)—John Quinn, general manager of the Boston Bees' baseball farm system, has announced the transfer of the York, Pa., franchise in the Interstate League to this city. Quinn said he had taken a two-year lease on Newfield Park.

Rudy Hulswitt, former Phillies shortstop who managed York last season, will continue as manager of the Bridgeport club. Business Manager Jack O'Connor likewise is being transferred here from York.

Quinn's move brings organized baseball to Bridgeport after a 10-year lapse. The Park City's last team was in the Eastern League in 1931.

Other teams in the Class B Interstate League are Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Hagerstown, Md., and four Pennsylvania cities, Reading, Allentown, Harrisburg and Lancaster.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	34	14	7	75
Baltimore	34	16	6	74
Atlantic City	26	25	5	57
River Vale	24	29	2	50
Boston	18	31	6	46
New York	17	40	0	34

Walker Cup Series

Washington	6	3	1	13
Baltimore	7	2	1	15
River Vale	6	3	1	13
Atlantic City	5	5	1	11
New York	5	6	0	8
Boston	2	8	2	6

Results March 7

Boston 6, N. Y. Rovers 1.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 1 (overtime).
River Vale 2, Washington 1.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Navy 15, Cornell 12.

By-Plays

Two Fine Performers

We want to call attention today to two fine athletes. Stars who through the past years have been turning in performances which entitle them to be ranked as among the greatest ever in their specialties. We refer to Joe McCluskey of the New York Athletic Club and Don Lash of the Indiana State Police.

While other track and field athletes have been receiving world-wide acclaim, these two stars have not received the publicity that their performances have truly merited. Cunningham in the mile and Jesse Owens in the sprints and hurdles have received full credit for the fine performances that they have turned in; but we do not believe this is so in the case of McCluskey and Lash.

King of Steeplechasers

McCluskey started winning steeplechases some nine years ago and since then he has won more than his share of these races. His last performance in the recent indoor A. A. U. championships was the best indoor one that he has ever recorded. It is one of the hardest tests in track athletics and his record of the past years certainly entitles him to be called the king of American steeplechasers.

Don Lash has won his chief fame as a cross-country runner. He won the Amateur Athletic Union title last fall and has now won that title more times than any other runner. It is a hard test of endurance and his brilliant record will stand for many years to come.

From a publicity point of view it is to be regretted that these two events do not receive the attention that they are justly entitled to. They do not have the popular appeal associated with other events, but to those who know the true merits of the two events, they mean much.

May Go to Central West

How many more of these events these two runners will win is of course a problem for the future to solve. It is simply a matter of speculation as to who will succeed to their laurels. It looks now, however, as if the steeplechase honors would go to the Central West with Forest Efaw the most likely winner. If it does, it will be the first time that we can recall that the title has left the eastern part of the United States.

As to the cross-country title it now seems certain that the successor of Lash is to be found in Leslie McMitchell of New York University. Here is a boy who has yet to be defeated at cross-country and we believe that we are safe in predicting that when he tries for the National title he will win it. And what is still more it looks very much as if he would be able to spreadeagle the cross-country field for several years to come. And when they, like Cunningham and Owens, have hung up their spiked shoes for the last time, we hope that followers of track and field athletics will remember McCluskey and Lash as two of the greatest that the United States has presented to the sport world.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 8—A group of Boston Red Sox were sitting around in the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, waiting for the dining room to open. Lefty Grove had his nose buried in an evening paper. Lou Finney was at the writing table, laboring over a letter. Bill Fleming and Bobby Doerr were looking at the same magazine. Joe Cronin, with Mildred and little Tommy, came out of an elevator and found a vacant lounge. Tommy climbed up on it and began hopping up and down like a jumping jack. A husky young fellow with black curly hair and wearing a green sweater came in off the veranda and walked toward the elevators.

"Say, that kid looks like Earl Averill," said Grove. "Who is he?"

"That's Johnny Barrett, the outfielder from San Francisco," Cronin answered. "And I hope he hits like Averill."

Barrett Fast

"I'll say one thing about Barrett," said Fleming. "He can get around those bases. Stole 11 in the final week of last season to beat out Jojo White for the league crown. Johnny got five in one game. Another one of his pet stunts is hitting triples. Half way through the season he had 14 and the record out there is 24. But he got too anxious in the second half and finished with 22."

"Speaking of the Coast league," said Grove, "the clubs out that way are having a little trouble getting in shape. I read yesterday where they have had 23 inches of rain in California since Dec. 1. That's more snow than you fellows get in the North."

"That rain is hard on the big league clubs training out there," said Cronin. "They spend a lot of money traveling across the country and then don't get into shape. I wonder what those Chicago scribes are writing about? Jimmy Dykes is probably telling them some stories."

"Yes, and he can tell them," grinned Grove.

Foxx My Buddy

Jimmy Foxx came in through the door with a bag of golf clubs over one shoulder. He looked tanned and fit as he walked over and slapped Grove on the back.

"There's my buddy," said Lefty, reaching for one of Jim's clubs. "With the exception of 1934 and '35, we've been together since 1925."

"That's right," nodded Foxx. "I can't get rid of him."

"Listen, guy," said Grove, "you didn't want to get rid of me. I've pitched you into a slice of World Series coin a couple of times."

"Yeh, but I can think of a few games you'd have kissed good-bye if I hadn't been in there swinging," said Foxx. Everyone in the lobby laughed.

"What do you boys think of the Yankees putting Joe Gordon on first base?" asked a newspaperman.

Cronin Not Surprised

"Well, to tell you the truth, I wasn't surprised," said Cronin. "When I saw Joe McCarthy at the New York writers' dinner he told me to come visit him in St. Petersburg and he'd have a surprise for me. I thought he might be going to move Gordon over to first. At least, I suspected it would be something none of the boys had thought of. I have an idea McCarthy wants to keep him on that side of the diamond, rather than change him over to third base. Meanwhile, he can be looking over this Gerry-Priddy."

"After reading about it in the paper, I wondered why McCarthy didn't shift Priddy to first base," said Doerr. "The kid is taller than Gordon and probably will field just as well there. Then, too, Gordon has established himself as a big league second baseman. Nobody can be sure yet what Priddy will do."

"I hear both of those kids, Priddy and Rizzuto, will make the jump without any trouble," said Finney. "Rizzuto is small, but he really can fly. He ought to bunt .300 in this league. Priddy is more of a power hitter. Both are good fielders. They make double plays with their eyes closed. Both have good arms." But that was as far as Lou could get. At that moment the dining room door opened and the boys must have made Rizzuto look like an amateur as they dashed for menus.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Golfdom's Royal Family

NASSAU, Bahamas—Members of golfdom's royal family will play here March 15-16 with the Duke of Windsor as honorary referee. The match, for the benefit of the Red Cross, will be on a best-ball basis between Bobby Jones and Tommy Armour on one side, and Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen on the other.

The 36-hole play was arranged following a conference between the Duke and Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the Professional Golfers' Association.

Mize Still Unsigned

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Holdout Johnny Mize and the Cardinals are as far apart on salary as they were a month ago, Vice-President Branch Rickey said today. "I see no hope of signing Mize at this time," Rickey asserted. "His position, I hope, is not a firm one."

Westerners in Final

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., have won their way into the finals of the Florida east coast women's golf tournament. Miss Tainter, Western Junior champion, upset Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., the medalist, 3 and 1, in the semifinals and Miss Wall played near-par golf in eliminating Louise Suggs, Georgia state champion from Lithia Springs, 2 and 1.

Gulf Stream Takes Early Lead

HAVANA—Dudley Sharp's 70-foot yawl, Gulf Stream, of Houston, Tex., took an early lead over her only rival, the 71-foot Windigo, chartered by Howard Baxter of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the third annual Havana-Key West sailing race yesterday. Only the two yachts entered the race, which started off Havana's Malecon Sea Drive at 4:20 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Goodwin Wins Final

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Tommy Goodwin of New York won the Palm Beach golf tournament yesterday by defeating Smiley Quick of West Palm Beach, 6 and 4, in the 36-hole final.

M. I. T. Skiers Lead

BRIDGTON, Me.—Massachusetts Technology assumed an early lead in a New England Intercollegiate Ski Union meet here yesterday, piling up 190.96 points to Massachusetts State's 181.01 and Bates' 180.32.

Georgetown Athletes Warm Up

BALTIMORE—Big Al Blozis and Mortimer Alnwick, Georgetown University teammates, sent the University of Maryland-Fifth Regiment indoor games off to a spectacular start last night by setting new meet records in the shot-put and the 440-yard dash.

Blozis, not pressed and apparently merely warming up for Saturday's K. of C. games in New York, heaved the 16-pound shot 54ft. 10in., breaking his own mark of 53ft. 1in., set here a year ago in the A. A. U division.

Leading from the start, Alnwick broke the tape fully 20 yards ahead of Werner Brown of Duke to win the collegiate 440 in the record time of 50.9s.

Marian Miley Victor

LAKELAND, Fla. — Marian Miley, long-driving Lexington, Ky., star, withstood a closing rally by Mrs. Mark McGarry of St. Petersburg, Fla., to win the seventh annual Lakeland women's invitational golf tournament finals yesterday, 2 and 1.

"Grand Contract"

ABILENE, Texas — Sammy Baugh, pro football star, has turned down the job of head coach at Hardin-Simmons University because of a "grand contract" to play with the Washington Redskins again next year. The amount was reported to be $13,000.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Schedule Today

At Havana, Brooklyn (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At St. Petersburg, Fla., New York (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
At San Bernardino, Calif., Pittsburgh (N) vs. Sacramento (PC).
At Miami, Fla., New York (N) vs. Boston (A).
At San Antonio, Tex., Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At San Diego, Calif., Philadelphia (A) vs. San Diego (PC).

Yesterday's Results

At Havana, Brooklyn (N) 15, Cleveland (A) 0.
At Tampa, Fla., Cincinnati (N) 4, Boston (A) 1.
At St. Petersburg, Fla., St. Louis (N) 4, New York (A) 2.
At Long Beach, Calif., Philadelphia (A) 10, Los Angeles (PC) 5.
At San Bernardino, Calif., Portland (PC) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 6.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

With the Red Sox

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin is pleased at the showing of Woody Rich, who faced just six batters in a two-inning pitching stint for the Boston Red Sox against the Cincinnati Reds. Cronin said he would start his veteran star, Jimmie Foxx, in all exhibition games but would remove him from the lineup after a couple of innings to rest his injured wrist.

Open Against Bees

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The St. Louis Browns, who are sticking to veterans this year in an all-out drive for the first division, will have the same familiar faces in the line-up today for their exhibition opener against the Boston Bees. Reading from top to bottom it is Heffner, 2b; Radcliff, lf; McQuinn, 1b; Judnich, cf; Laabs, rf; Clift, 3b; Berardino, ss; Swift, c, and George Caster, Bob Harris and Jack Kramer, pitchers.

Eastern Massachusetts Schoolboy Basketball Tournament

(Semifinals)

At Cambridge, Mass.

Class A
Rindge Tech 34, New Bedford 25.
Chelsea 28, Attleboro 16.

Class B
Chelmsford 40, Framingham 32.
Braintree 35, Milford 26.

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Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
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Parents, Teachers, Students

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, March 8, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Byron House In Its New Home

School Evacuated To Ottawa Carries On As Welcome Guest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By now the story of Byron House and its sturdy English children evacuated to the New World has been repeated in one or another form in the logs of other British schools. But in evacuation as in other experiences, the children of Byron House and their courageous Miss Leonora Margaret Williams, joint headmistress, have been pioneers.

According to an article by Corolyn Cox published in the Evening Citizen, Ottawa, Ont., the school, leaving the British Isles in the confusion and hurry of last July's evacuation permits, and practically without funds due to the suddenness of departure, was fairly tumbled upon the shores of a welcome Canada. And it all happened in a rush, before arrangements to take care of the school had been made.

Miss Williams and 28 children, five adults and only about $100 arrived for the duration of the war. The parents had sent the children not as individual evacuees to go into people's homes—that would have been easy to take care of—but as a school. So a school home must be found and a school revenue provided in spite of the fact that money could not be sent from Great Britain, nor loaned to such privileged children as these private school youngsters by a hard pressed Canadian Government.

For the rest of the summer, Mrs. Cox tells us, "school kept" in the beautiful Elmwood School in Rockcliffe. But with the autumn, the Elmwood girls of course would return and a new home had to be found.

Passing over the throes of arrangements, and touching all too lightly upon the earnest co-operative work of the many men and women who took the Byron School situation to their hearts for the School's sake and for England's sake, the upshot was that Dr. F. S. Kirkpatrick loaned his beautiful home on Island Park Drive, Ottawa, and furniture was corralled from many sources. The older children in the end went to private homes but the little ones remained with Miss Williams. With them, too, is Miss Ann Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., graduate of the famous Ruggles Street Nursery School in Boston, who is giving her services for the opportunity of working with these little English children.

The children have interesting parents, writes Mrs. Cox. Three are children of John Rowlatt, O. B. E., of the Parliamentary Council. Camilla Crump's father is editor of the Sunday Times, London, and her mother works at the Ministry of Economic Warfare. Shirley and Geoffrey Carton's father and mother both write for the London Times, and Mr. Carton also holds a post with the Ministry of Information. Scott Fawell, schoolmaster, sent two children. Mrs. Fawell formerly helped found the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Boston, from which Miss Sanborn went to the New World version of Byron House. John Peter and Elizabeth Ann have a Polish father but their mother was a Blackwell of the Crosse and Blackwell family.

Malak, Ottawa

1. Miss Ann Sanborn and children of Byron House off for a walk in the country. 2. These jolly little pupils of Byron House, the British school transplanted from Highgate Village to Ottawa, are now getting acquainted with a friendly Canada. They are seen here on the stairway of the beautiful house on Island Park Drive which has been loaned by Dr. Kirkpatrick for use as a school. 3. Miss Sanborn and some of the children have a bit of music. 4. Small chairs and tables, given by Canadian manufacturers, furnish the school dining-room.

Choosing the Correct Word

Help Yourself to Easy English—43
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do we have pairs of words like *farther* and *further*? We need both words because one word refers to the MATERIAL world and the other to the MENTAL.

MATERIAL	MENTAL
clearness	clarity
council	counsel
endow	endue
farther	further
principal	principle

Example: Notice the *clearness* of the water. Notice the *clarity* of his logic.

I shall go *farther* down the street with you. I shall go *further* into this study with you.

Exercise

Underscore the correct word.

1. Have you learned many new (principals, principles) of English?
2. He has gone (farther, further) north than any other explorer.
3. Frank has delved (farther, further) into chemistry than I.
4. I was impressed by the (clearness, clarity) of his thought.
5. We were impressed by the (clearness, clarity) of the printing.
6. The school was (endowed, endued) by Mr. Shilling.
7. Lincoln was (endowed, endued) with patience and honesty.
8. His (council, counsel) was sought at the meeting of the (council, counsel).

Answers

Exercise: 1—principles (mental); 2—farther (material); 3—further (mental); 4—clarity (mental); 5—clearness (material); 6—endowed (material); 7—endued (mental); 8—counsel (mental), council (material).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

A British Public Library Makes Use Of the Colored Book List Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This winter, people—townsfolk in particular, what with the evacuation of children, the absence of men in the forces, the blackout and the danger from night raids—are more dependent than ever for their entertainment on reading, craftwork, and such other activities as can be carried on in their own homes.

The City Librarian of the Leeds Public Libraries has seen to it that the attention of his fellow townsmen has been called to the service their libraries have to offer. In 21 attractive leaflets, each subject in a distinguishing color, are set out suggestions for reading. On the front page of each is printed a thumbnail general summary of the trend of the books listed, and below each book-title a line gives the gist of the book's contents. In many cases the shelf number is also given where particular books may be found. In addition twenty other lists of books of all types can be had by anyone who cares to ask for them.

Nine of the pamphlets give lists of books dealing with various branches of literature. For example, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Humor, Fiction—including American and French novels. For the student there is an excellent list of books on foreign languages. Those who have a taste for acting and who wish to read up the subject can consult the leaflet listing books on Amateur Drama.

For others there are books on Music, Popular Science, the Open Air, and so on, that offer a wide choice giving entertainment and up-to-date information to suit all tastes. In Home Service the practical can see the titles of books which give instuction in household repairs. The leaflets Kitchen Ranging and For Nimble Fingers are likely to be in demand by the housewife. The latter leaflet lists a wide range of books on needlework, knitting, crochet, and home dress-making. Tuning-In refers the readers to technical books on wireless and television that are not so advanced as to daunt the beginner and the general reader interested in the subject.

E. V. R.

Texas School of the Air

The Texas School of the Air, 1940-41 edition, is being broadcast this year over the Texas Quality Network. It presents five series of 26 programs each in the five major areas of the Texas Public School Curriculum as follows: the Language Arts Series is prepared at the University of Texas; the Social Science Series is a product of the Dallas Radio Workshop; the Vocational Series, which is new, comes from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; the Natural Science Series originates in Denton at North Texas State Teachers College and at the Texas State College for Women; and the Music Series is a product of co-operation between the San Antonio Public Schools and the Texas Composers' Guild. These programs are presented each school day, Monday through Friday, from 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.

In addition to its production of programs the School of the Air has its own research center, located at the University of Texas. It also has developed close co-operative relationships with all groups interested in educational broadcasting and particularly the Texas State Congress of Parents and Teachers.

—Education by Radio

Democracy Depends for Its Success Entirely On the Character of Its Citizens

Character Building a Continuous Process of Discarding and Replacing, 'It Is Formed in Thought and Ripens in Conduct'

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and Author of the Character-Education Book, "First Things First."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Character Education
First of Five Saturday Articles

Democracy is, without doubt, one of the most frequently uttered words in the English language today. We hear it repeated over the radio, from the lecture platform, at the dinner table, on the street, and even from the chancel of churches. This is important and constructive, for we all need to be more fully awake to the responsibilities and obligations which are incumbent upon us as citizens of a great democracy. However, our greatest task is actually to live democracy, for it can only become a reality and not a name, as we live it in our daily lives.

Democracy is not merely a form of government, or a system of laws, or a type of administration. It is something far more than any of these. It is a spiritual idea born in the heart of everyone and needs to be understood, strengthened, and nourished. It includes such qualities as unselfishness, brotherly love, mercy, justice, freedom and independence of thought. Thomas Mann, the German author and winner of the Nobel peace prize, declares that "the human content of democracy and of Christianity are the same," and he also states that "the best way to offer resistance to threats against democracy is through a better display of Christianity."

Golden Rule Of Democracy

What are the underlying principles of Christianity that correlate so well with the goals of democracy? Surely no better premise could be found than that stated by the Master Christian himself in his words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." This simple direction, if accepted and lived, would solve many problems on which brilliant thinkers have labored without success throughout the ages.

Democracy came into the world as a result of the yearning in human consciousness that all men might have equal opportunity; that all men might be blessed; that all men might share in the good things of life. It requires a vast amount of love for mankind to accept such a philosophy and make the sacrifices necessary to put it into operation.

Democracy is the one form of government entirely dependent for its perpetuation upon the character of its citizens. What is character? Florence Nightingale once summed it up in these words, "You must make your thoughts, your words, your acts all work to the same end, and that end not self but God. That is what we call character." One definition of character is "the thinking of the individual." If we accept this definition, we can better understand what Paul meant in his epistle to the Romans when he said, "be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Building character is the renewing of the mind, the continual discarding of false beliefs and unworthy habits of thinking, and replacing of them with noble thoughts and true ideas. There is no doubt that character is formed in thought and ripens in conduct.

United Effort Needed

If character is the greatest asset of a democracy, it must be the all important goal in training the young citizen for his responsibility. All institutions, touching the life of the child, need to unite in making this ideal their chief objective.

Certain qualities of character are of prime importance in a democracy and need to be specifically recognized by parents and educators and every opportunity given the child for practice in these essentials.

If neighborly love is to be the basis of right thinking in a democracy the first requirement in character education is to encourage children to work, play, and share with others. In the public school this naturally includes black and white, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic.

In a large high school in one of our Midwest cities the principal overheard a group of boys and girls planning a wiener roast. "What day shall we have it?" one asked, and the general opinion seemed to be for Friday, until one little girl, a Protestant, spoke up and said, "Oh, we can't have it on Friday, for the Catholics can't eat wieners on Friday." So they decided on Thursday. Then someone asked, "What kind of wieners shall we have, shall we have kosher wieners or Gentile wieners?" This was a new predicament, so finally one of the group offered the suggestion that they all eat kosher wieners, as the Jewish boys and girls would not be allowed to eat "Gentile" wieners. Thus young America learns tolerance and consideration of others.

Wisdom and moral courage are indispensable character qualities in a democracy. We are living in an age of propaganda, and our boys and girls are subjected to seductive arguments throughout the day. It requires good judgment to think things through carefully and independently and then have the moral courage to stand by one's convictions.

Separating The Chaff

Mass mesmerism is a very subtle thing. It would ensnare the youth with the slogan, "Everyone is doing it," and so make it fashionable, but fortunately our young people are awakening to much of this chicanery. Radio advertising programs frequently pour into the home exaggerated claims; highway signs, obstructing our choicest views, depict harmful practices as being delightful and beneficial; the press describes acts of violence and crime; and yet probably all these erroneous influences may be the means of forcing the young people to think things through independently and separate the chaff from the wheat. Indeed, I believe the coming generation will eventually remedy some of these deplorable conditions.

If our future citizens are to establish on earth a higher order of democracy, the influence of our character building institutions must be greater than all other influences touching the life of the child. We shall then see that come to pass of which Abraham Lincoln spoke, when he declared that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Useful Citizens All Along

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Hampshire

Dear Parent Column:

The other day when Dad was away, I thought it would be a good opportunity for my oldest son to be "head of the family" for the evening. He sat in Dad's chair, carved the roast, served the vegetables and saw to it that everyone was helped.

As we live on a farm, there are extra chores to do than if we lived in a city. After supper my boy milked the cow, cleaned the barn, and carried in the water.

No matter where one lives, one must be taught to be a useful citizen from childhood up.

Oftentimes it is easier to do things for children than to let them do it. However, in order for them to be able to do things well, they should be allowed to experiment in their own way. In this way, they not only gain experience but develop interest in things.

When I hear of children who don't enjoy their meals, I wonder what part they played in preparing it. Did they peel the potatoes? Did they mix their cocoa? Did they cut up the fruit? Did you get a laugh out of someone saying, "I made this and you've got to eat it"? Or funnier still, "I don't like this, but I'm going to eat it because I made it."

(Mrs.) E. G. C.

Michigan

Dear Friends:

I notice that you wish a new name for the Parent Column and enclose three.

I suggest that readers of this column be encouraged to send in suggestions for parties, especially teen age, also, in addition to their experiences, questions on what puzzles them at times. I enjoy the Parent Column so much I do hope it continues more active and on a larger scale.

I have found there are parents who never knew they could write to our Parent Column. Could it be made even clearer that all the mothers and dads, aunts and uncles, and anyone interested in young folks can write in and that we shall be so happy to read their letters.

About these movies, don't you think if more children were encouraged to play games indoors where all could join, or ice-skate, ski, football and baseball, swim, tennis, etc., it would be more beneficial while they are young than sitting in a movie half a day or all night, giving them much more to overcome than the experience otherwise is worth?

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

A Rose by Any Other—

We heartily thank you for sending suggestions for a name for this Parent column. After chalking off duplicates we so far have this collection. Have you any favorites among them?—Education Editor.

Parents' Mail Box	Family Corner
Parents' Wide-Awake Club	Along the Way
Parent Pathways	The Family Fireside
Parents' Progress	Better Parents
The Family Caravan	Parents' Talk
Parents' Huddle	Parents' Notebook
Parent Comforts	Parents' Scrapbook
The Parents' Chat	At the Parents' Table
Open Door to the Family	The Parents' Round Table
At Home With the Parents	The Parents' Friend
At Home With the Family	The Parents' Log
Heart to Heart With the Parents	Parents' Conference Column
Heart to Heart With the Family	Exchange for Parents
Parents' Talk	The Melting Pot for Parents
Inside the Home With the Family	The Parents' Corner
The Parents Call	The Parents' Contribution
Listen in on the Parents	Parent Helps
Parent Time	Our Children
Family Chats	Parent-Child Ways or Parent Childways
Guardian of Children's Progress	The Parents' Share Box
Family Forum	The Parents' Pantry
Parent Props	Parents' Forum
Parent Aids	The Homestead Chat
Parents' Practical Helps	The Family Debate
Parents' Practical Proofs	Your Child and You
Parent Idea Association	Parent and Child
	Parents' Mail Bag
	Parents' Rostrum
	Parents' Exchange
	Parent Shop
	Journeys Through Parent Land
	Parent Pals

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday column

Book Briefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why Do People Move?" a plan book for Junior High School groups, by Thelma D. Diener, the Friendship Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, 25 cents. . . . With the Joads and the Okies seriously in the thought of many these days, this little study plan for class or club groups has its uses. It deals with the problems of migrant workers, the relations of these problems to every boy and girl, the ways in which government and educational workers are tackling these problems, and the way in which boys and girls may help too. An informal, heartwarming contribution to the social studies field.

"Boys and Girls Quiz Book," by Will and Molly Donaldson, Musette Publishers, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, $1.50 . . . is a children's version of the popular quiz books, full of interesting questions with a section of rather complete answers for each. Will Donaldson is a composer of popular songs, Molly Donaldson is a staff musician of NBC. The book was written for their 7-year-old Ted. Good wholesome educational fun for home or classroom,—stimulating and jolly, too.

"The Fun Encyclopedia," by E. O. Harbin, Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tenn., $2.75 . . . self-styled as "an all-purpose plan book for those interested in recreation for clubs, schools, churches, and the home." There seems to be something of everything in this book. Games, stunts, amusements of various kinds, dramatics, musical fun, party and banquet ideas, magic, rules of etiquette, quizzes, tests, directions for making playrooms and play courts, and any amount of other recreational ideas. There are a good index, an entertainment calendar of special days and events, and a stimulating bibliography of books on hobbies, home play, crafts, camping and woodlore, folk and musical games, etc. Essentially popular in approach, and useful as a family, school, or club reference.

"Doll Making at Home," by Grace Lovat Fraser, the Studio Publications, Inc., London, and 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, $1, is one of many of the How-to-Do-It books of this publisher. Each of the volumes, generously illustrated, is distinguished in format, and is written by some expert in its field. There are larger volumes on making an etching, drawing animals, simple metalwork, figure drawing, designing for the stage, line drawing for reproduction, photography, and others. Some of these are $4.50 and some $3.50. There are also, from the same publisher, little books at 35 cents on puppet making, ship-model making, making a dolls' house, fabric printing, and others. The little volume, "Doll Making at Home," deals with such aspects as rag dolls, padded dolls, dolls made of pipe cleaner, dolls representing periods. The treatment is necessarily sketchy in a 64-page book, but there are generous diagrams and the style is delightful.

M. J. T.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:00 A.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 11 a. m.) 90,000
Previous day's sales 351,200
1941 volume to date 24,166,635
1940 volume to date 32,908,901

Stock Market Prices Steady; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The stock market maintained its price equilibrium in today's early proceedings but rallying signs generally were faint.

Unchanged to up a shade at a quiet opening were U. S. Steel, Chesapeake (AP) Ohio, N. Y. Central, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, American Sugar refining and Owens-Illinois.

Market analysts studied the survey of the Commerce Department which found that, with demand for durable goods continuing to expand, manufacturers' new orders rose to a record peak in January. The department's index for this barometer rose to 183 in the initial month compared with 172 in December.

Helpful for holders of rail shares were forecasts in transportation circles that March earnings for the carriers were likely to make a particularly favorable showing because of heavy stocking of coal to take care of a possible strike, and the growing movement of construction materials throughout the country to meet defense requirements. Freight loadings were expected to top the 800,000-car level for the month.

Notice was taken of the action of the Office of Production Management in instituting further priorities on armament materials. The latest were on supplies of nickel and neoprene in the United States. Previously restrictions had been placed on aluminum, magnesium and machine tools.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bear Co of Am cum 1st pf	$3.50	Mar.	3	
Bliss (EW) 6% pf	$1.50	Mar.	17	Mar. 10
Bliss (EW) 5½ pf	$1.25	Mar.	17	Mar. 10
No Star Oil 7% pf	87½c	Apr.	1	Mar. 12
Stand E&S $3 pt pf	75c	Apr.	1	Mar. 20

Liquidating

Fairfax Airports (Del)	$1.50			

Extra

Paracale Gumans Consol Mining	1½c	Mar.	25	Mar. 8
Whitaker Paper	$1	Apr.	1	Mar. 15

Resumed

Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines	2c	Mar.	31	Mar. 16

Participating

Ca Celanese pt pf	60c	Mar.	31	Mar. 14
Celanese 1st pt pf	$2.62½	Mar.	31	Mar. 14

Interim

Continental Can	50c	Mar.	20	Mar. 10
Nat Oil Prod	25c	Mar.	31	Mar. 21

Irregular

Arcade Cotton Mills	$1	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Celanese Corp	50c	Mar.	31	Mar. 14
Birm Fire Ins of Ala (Birm Ala ($10)	35c	Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Bucyrus-Erie	15c	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Consum Gar (Reading Pa)	40c	Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Del Rayon A ($15)	50c	Mar.	17	Mar. 10
Excello Corp	65c	Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Frankfort Ky Nat Gas	$1	Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Gen Fireproofing	35c	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
McLouth Stl	25c	Mar.	14	Mar. 7
Merck	60c	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
New Bedford Rayon A	$1	Mar.	15	Mar. 5
No-Sag Spring	25c	Mar.	10	Mar. 3
Pitts Metallurg	50c	Mar.	15	Mar. 7
Van de Kamp's Holl Dutch Bakers	15c	Mar.	31	Mar. 10

Regular

Aetna Life Ins	30c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 8
Aetna Cas Surety	$1	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 8
Auto Ins (Hart)	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 8
Avery & Sons pf	37½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Beatrice Cream	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Beatrice Cream pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 13
Beneficial Ind Ln	45c	Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Brit-Amer Assur	$1.50	S Apr.	1	Mar. 27
Bucyrus E 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Ca Celanese	40c	Mar.	31	Mar. 14
Ca Celan pr pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 14
Cannon Mills	50c	Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Celanese Corp 1st pf	$3.50	S Jan.	30	Jan. 17
Celanese pr pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 14
Celanese pr pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 17
Chamberlain MW Strip	15c		Mar. 18	Mar. 14
Cinn G&E pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Continental Bk & Tr (N Y)	50c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 14
Consol Laun pf	$1.87½	Q May	1	Apr. 15
Crown Drug	5c	Apr.	25	Apr. 15
Daniels & Fisher Strs Co	50c	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 5
Depos Bk Shares of N Y, A	4¼c	Apr.	1	Mar. 1
Deposited Bank Shares (N Y), N Y	1c	Apr.	1	Mar. 1
Famous Players	25c	Q Mar.	29	Mar. 15
First Natl Bk (Cin, Ohio)	$1.50	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 30
First Natl Bk (Cin, Ohio)	$1.50	Q June	30	June 20
Food Mach Corp	35c	Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Food Mach pf	$1.12½	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 15
Franklin Co Distill Inc, 60c cu cv pf	20c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Gen Fireproof pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Glidden Co pf	56¼c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 12
Godchaux Sug A	50c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Godchaux Sug pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Greyhound Corp	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Harrisburg Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Humphreys Mfg	30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Humphreys M pf	$1.50		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Imperial Pap&Col	50c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Int Nick (Can.) pf	$1.75	Q May	1	Apr. 1
Jersey Cent P & L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Jersey Cent P & L 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Jersey Cent P&L 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 10
Life & Casual Insur of Tenn	15c	Q Mar.	10	Feb. 24
Mfrs Tr (NY)	50c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Mfrs Tr (NY) pf	50c	Q Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Mass Inv Sec Fd, Inc, 12c			Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Merck & Co, Inc 4% pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Metropolitan Edison Co, $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 5
Metropolitan Edison Co, cv pr pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 5
Metropolitan Edison Co, $7 cum pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 5
Metropolitan Edison Co, - $6 cum pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 5
Metropolitan Edison Co, $5 cum pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 5
New Eng Fire Ins Co, 12c		Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
New Jersey Pw & Lt Co, $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 5
New Mex Gas Co	20c		Mar. 15	Mar. 7
New Mexico Gas Co 6% cv pf	$1.50	S Mar.	15	Mar. 7
New Idea	15c		Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Nova Scotia Lt & Pwr Co, Ltd	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Para G Cons Min Co, ¼c		M Mar.	25	Mar. 8
Penn Tele Cp, $2.50 pf, 62½c		Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Philco Corp	25c		Mar. 26	Mar. 14
Phila D Prod pf	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Pitts Glass			Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Public Svc Co of New Hamp, $6 pf	$1.50	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Public Svc Co of New Hamp, $5 pf	$1.25	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Rands	5c	Q Mar.	16	Mar. 3
Rands pf	10c	Q Mar.	16	Mar. 3
Rochester Tele Corp, $1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 20	
Rochester Tele Corp, 6½% 1st pf	$1.62½	Q Mar.	20	Mar. 13
Roos Bros	37½c	Q Mar.	20	Mar. 13
Royalty Income Shrs, Series A	.0625c		Mar. 25	Feb. 28
San Jose W Wks	37½c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 20
S Carolina Elec & Gas Co, $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Soundview Pulp	50c		Mar. 15	Mar. 6
Unit Bisc Am	25c		Mar. 24	Mar. 14
Van de Kamp's Holl'd D Bkrs, Inc, $5.50 pf, $1.62½	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 10	
Whitaker Paper	$1	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Whitaker Pap pf	$1.75	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15

Victor Chemical Works

NEW YORK (AP)—Victor Chemical Works reported 1940 net earnings of $1,007,564, equal to $1.45 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $1,164,463, or $1.59 a share, in 1939.

Sears Roebuck Sales Jump

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. reported gross sales of $49,991,529 for February, compared with $40,835,742 during February, 1940, an increase of 23.4 per cent.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	M'r 6
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	6	5⅞	6	M'r 7
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	M'r 7
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	15	14¾	14¾	M'r 7
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	M'r 7
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	½	½	½	M'r 7
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4½	4⅜	4½	M'r 7
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 6
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 7
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	M'r 7
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16¼	16¼	M'r 6
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	18	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	M'r 7
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	146	145½	146	M'r 7
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	19	13⅞	13¾	13¾	M'r 7
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	9	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	M'r 7
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73	73	73	M'r 7
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	29¾	29½	29½	M'r 7
17¾	15¼	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 7
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	44	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	14½	14½	14½	M'r 6
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	M'r 6
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 7
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 7
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 5
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	2	85	84½	84½	M'r 7
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	4	26	26	26	
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	59	59	59	+ ¼
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20½	20½	20½	M'r 7
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	5	109½	109⅛	109½	M'r 7
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
13⅛	9½	Am Crys S (1½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 5
4⅜	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	⅞	⅛	⅞	M'r 6
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
27	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	10	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 3
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	11	36½	33	36½	M'r 7
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 7
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46½	Am Home (2.40)	1	47½	47⅜	47⅜	M'r 6
1¾	1½	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	M'r 7
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	85	84⅞	85	M'r 7
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 7
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	M'r 3
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	M'r 7
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	7	40½	40⅜	40½	M'r 7
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	3	33⅞	33½	33½	M'r 7
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
157⅜	117⅜	Am Roll M(.35g)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (.80)	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 4
8¾	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 6
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	15	40⅜	40¼	40½	M'r 7
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	143½	142¾	142¾	M'r 5
54	49½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	23¾	23½	23⅝	M'r 7
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	10	10	M'r 5
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 5
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	84	84	84	+1¾
14½	13⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	4	162	161¾	162	
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	68⅛	68¼	68¼	M'r 7
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	69	68⅞	68⅞	M'r 7
159	149½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	M'r 6
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 7
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W l pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	5	7¼	7	7	M'r 7
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	7	55½	54⅛	55½	M'r 6
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	M'r 6
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'r 6
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	M'r 5
5½	4½	Armour Ill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	54	54	54	+ ⅛
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
73⅜	57⅜	Arnold C (½g)	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	Feb27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	4	4½	4½	4½	M'r 4
7⅜	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	87	87	87	M'r 3
35⅛	34	Associates (2a)	1	34	34	34	M'r 7
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	66½	66	66¼	M'r 7
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	15½	15¼	15½	— ¾
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	21	20¾	20¾	M'r 7
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 7
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 1
27⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	1	15	15	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 7
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 7
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 7
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	M'r 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	5	8	8	8	M'r 7
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	28⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'r 6
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)		22	22	22	M'r 7
$112	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8¾	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 7
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	4	20⅛	20	20	M'r 6
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb26
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	2	79	79	79	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	M'r 5
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'r 7
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 7
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	M'r 7
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb24
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	5	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 6
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 7
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	4	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	23¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	M'r 4
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'r 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 7
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 7
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 5
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	9	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	M'r 7
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 7
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	7	6½	6⅜	6½	M'r 7
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'r 7
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
13½	10¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 6
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 3
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	26	8⅛	8	8	M'r 7
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb27
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 5
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 5
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	39½	39¼	39¼	
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 7
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	⅞	⅝	⅝	M'r 7
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	14	1⅝	1½	1½	M'r 7
¾	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 4
8⅝	6¼	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 4
14¾	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13½	13½	13½	
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	39½	39½	39½	M'r 7
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 3
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	2	66¼	66	66	— ½
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'r 7
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28	28	28	M'r 7
30¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	11	32	31⅝	32	M'r 6
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	t60¾	60¾	M'r 5
127⅜	111⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	102	102	102	M'r 7
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25	25	25	M'r 6
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	2	16½	15⅝	15⅝	M'r 7
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	M'r 6
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	M'r 6
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4⅛	4	4	M'r 7
82½	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	M'r 7
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 7
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 5
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	75	75	75	M'r 7
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	M'r 7
37⅞	35	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	36	36	36	
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	M'r 4
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (¾e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	129	⅛	⅜	⅜	M'r 7
54	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	16	54	53⅛	53⅛	M'r 7
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	28⅞	28

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Is Reported High; Expected to Go Higher

Business and Industry

Government Faces Difficulties Stocking Strategic Materials

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A curious development of the defense program is the odd way in which expectations have been upset about the metals which we should find scarce for our defense program.

High on the list of "strategic materials"—those needed for defense of which we might be dangerously short or dependent on foreign sources—were tin and manganese. Yet consumers of both have substantial supplies on hand. Tin supplies in consumers' hands are good for about 15 months, and the government has about four months' supplies afloat to this country. And while the government stock pile of manganese is still inadequate, steel mills have ample supplies on hand and there has been neither talk of priorities, nor any upturn in price, nor any appreciable speculative buying in either of these.

The Aluminum Shortage

On the other hand, the defense program faces serious shortages of copper, zinc, aluminum, and magnesium, and the demand for nickel is now running a third above the capacity output of International Nickel Company of Canada, virtually the world's sole supplier.

Aluminum was on the strategic list during the World War but was taken off as substantial American sources of beauxite were found and the Aluminum Corporation increased its refining facilities. But the sharp increase in the airplane program has suddenly outdistanced the sources of two years ago, and though an enormous program of increasing facilities is under way, present supplies will be inadequate for both the defense program and civilian demand, the latter probably facing a 50 per cent curtailment in a few months.

In 1939 Aluminum Corporation turned out about 350,000,000 pounds; but by the middle of 1942 capacity will have been expanded in this company until Aluminum a year from now will be turning out 700,000,000 pounds and Reynolds Metal expects to be turning out round 125,000,000 pounds, for a total of 825,000,000 pounds of the metal. Even this will be less by 150,000,000 pounds than Germany's estimated capacity of 1,000,000,000 pounds. At least half the 850,000,000 pounds will be taken by the defense program, leaving only about 400,000,000 pounds or less for civilian wishes, which with current increasing national income will be far above that figure. For that reason aluminum has been the first metal to be placed under formal priority.

Zinc Scarcity Apparent

Next most serious metal bottleneck is in zinc, and here the situation has been growing steadily worse in the last three months. The original difficulty was the loss of the Belgian zinc refineries, from which considerable zinc was obtained by this country and Britain. Last fall arrangements were made to increase American refining capacity up to around 850,000 tons a year, and in November it was estimated that this would be about enough for American requirements.

It has now appeared that we will need more nearly 1,000,000 tons of zinc, and already some of our brass mills, have been forced to curtail for lack of zinc. (Brass mill capacity is being increased nearly 80 per cent, principally in order to provide the brass for shells and cartridges). Stocks of zinc slabs, which average year in and year-out to run around 100,000 tons, are now virtually at zero. As a result, it will be necessary this year to cut off 100,000 to 150,000 tons of zinc from civilian outlets, which means particularly from galvanized sheets and from the galvanized wire for farmers, but also from zinc die castings which go into automobiles at such points as on the front radiator grille.

Copper Another Bottleneck

Copper is another serious bottleneck. American capacity production at the present price of 12 cents is only around 1,000,000 tons, and consumption at this moment is running at the rate of nearly 1,500,000 tons a year, and inventories of refined copper are down to less than a month's supply. The RFC contracted for 100,000 tons of South American copper in the winter, to be delivered beginning this month at the rate of 25,000 tons a month, and it has recently increased this order to 200,000, and bought some 35,000 tons of Latin American copper already in this country and there is talk of its buying some 25,000 tons of French copper bought last spring and still here. But these purchases will not fill the demand for long, and there is a question whether the entire North and South American copper supply under American control, totaling round 1,600,000 tons a year, will be enough for our defense program as finally expanded, without curtailing the civilian wants which are likely to grow as prosperity and payrolls grow.

Magnesium, aluminum's featherweight brother, is also a shortage metal. At the end of the World War there were four producers here, but lack of markets forced three out, and last year, Dow Chemical, the only remaining producer, turned out only about 12,500,000 pounds against German's estimated 45,000,000.

This year Dow will add a plant at Freeport, Texas, to produce it from seawater and by the end of the year will reach a capacity of perhaps 30,000,000 pounds, from its two plants, while a plant is to be built near San Francisco by the Permanente Corporation, headed by the head of Todd Shipbuilding Corporation, with a $9,250,000 RFC loan, to turn out ultimately another 20,000,000 pounds a year from brucite and magnesite ore from Nevada, and a pilot plant is being tried in Pullman, Washington, by the Bureau of Mines, to turn out magnesium by an "electrothermic" process.

Pig Iron and Coke Shortages

Gano Dunn's steel survey indicated that the steel industry this year could turn out about 10,000,000 tons more than our needs, with recently added capacity and with stepped-up rates of repair for shut-down plants; but some people think that this report got the favorable Administration publicity it received, for the purpose of heading off the current frantic demands of consumers for future steel deliveries. This device was tried last fall when Mr. Stettinius reassured the country about its aluminum demand, but that time it didn't work. Consumers went on ordering and stocking up on aluminum.

However, the Gano Dunn report does indicate a shortage of pig iron capacity, which is actually down 2,500,000 tons from its 1929 total of 58,000,000 tons, while steel ingot capacity is up 10,000,000 tons in the same period. And it also indicated a substantial coke shortage.

There is also a shortage of nickel. The International Nickel Corporation is now turning out 50 per cent more than its 1939 output and 100 per cent more than that of 1929, but current demand is running a good third in excess of even this expanded supply.

One result of these shortages has been a wild situation in the scrap metal markets. Scrap steel, thought stabilized last October, rose until February, when the prices were shoved down by a ukase from Defense Commissioner Henderson. Scrap aluminum prices have been as high as 28 cents, or 11 cents over the price of the virgin metal, and this week's Defense Commission order that the price in some cases be cut to as low as 11 cents has brought the scrap aluminum market virtually to a standstill. Similar discrepancies have arisen in the scrap markets for zinc and copper; scrap zinc has sold as high as 15 cents while the ingot metal was only 7½ cents, and scrap copper has sold as high as refined copper itself.

Difficulties in Rationing

The difficulties in rationing, price-fixing, and policing of the scrap markets are very great because of the thousands of sources. It is comparatively easy to hold a set price and fix a priorities system when dealing with a corporation like Alcoa, which is the only seller of aluminum—though there will be a lot of work connected with setting up priorities, for the Corporation now has 140,000 orders on its books. But in some of the scrap markets there are as many as 20-30,000 dealers, sub-dealers, and sources. A further difficulty arises from the fact that in the scrap industry, costs rise as volume rises, because smaller, more numerous, and more distant sources must be tapped.

At present dealers in scrap zinc, copper, and aluminum, are waiting answers on three things. One is a conflict in which one part of the Defense Commission wants the airplane makers to hold on to their aluminum scrap and then send it back to the refining source, while the other wants it turned into the usual scrap metal channels. Another is whether scrap price fixing is to be imposed at the point where the dealer sells to the re-refiner, or at the point where the dealer buys the scrap from the maker. And a third is to what extent the Defense Commission will see fit to crack down on those forehanded industrial users of aluminum who, disregarding Mt. Stettinius' reassurances of last November, have laid in ample stocks to protect themselves and their public, and thereby contributed to the present excessive tightness in the aluminum supply.

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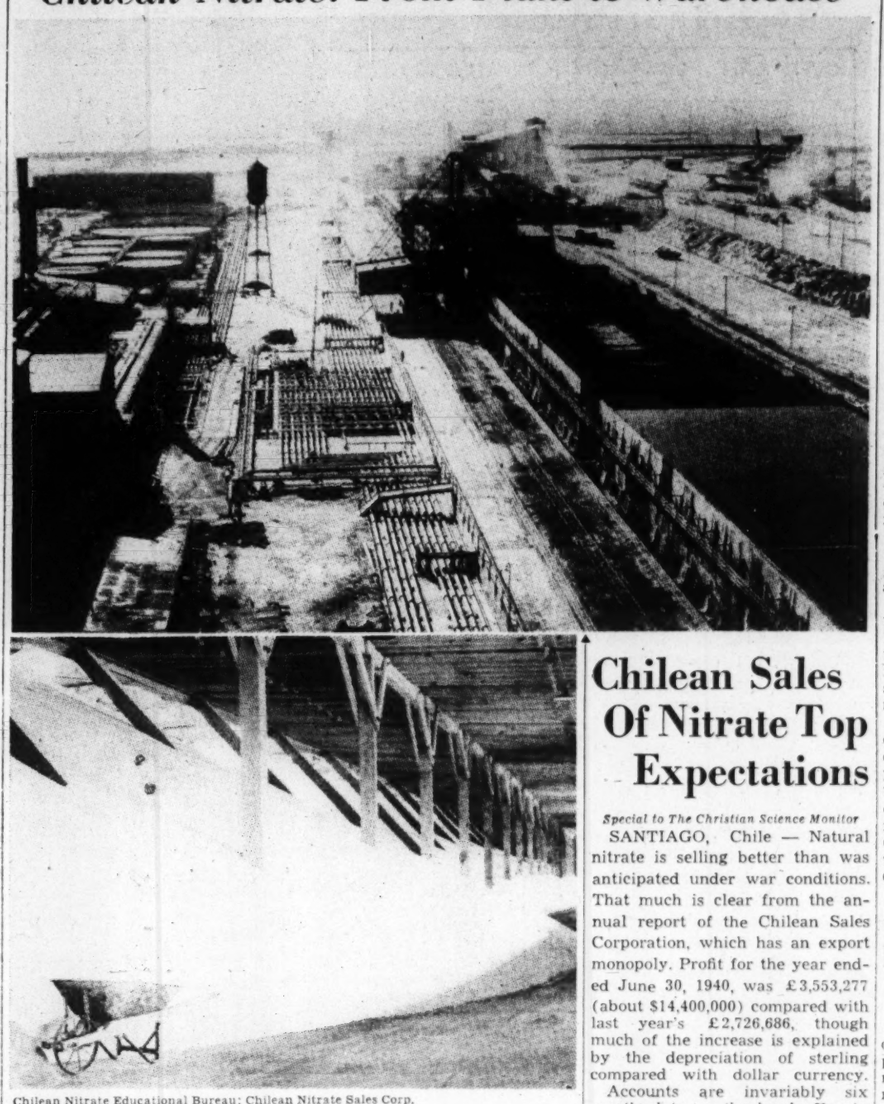
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Shares Listed on NYSE Off in Value in February

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the average price of all shares listed as of Feb. 28 declined to $27.08 from $27.68 on Jan. 31 and $31.96 at the end of February, 1940.

The 1,228, stock issues listed on Feb. 28 had a total market value of $39,398,228,749. This compared with the same number of issues on Jan. 31, having a total market value of $40,279,504,457. A year ago 1,236 issues had a market value of $46,058,132,499.

Chilean Nitrate: From Plant to Warehouse



Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau; Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp.

Upper: Partial view of a Chilean nitrate plant. This is the Maria Elena oficina, inland from the port of Tocopilla. Lower: Chilean nitrate is stored in warehouses at United States ports, where it is bagged for shipment to the farm.

Nazi Trade War Threat Seen In Recent Shipment to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Recent arrival in Mexico of a delayed shipment of German hardware exposes the ruthlessness of the trade war which Hitler plans to unleash upon the Americas. It challenges, moreover, those isolationists who hold that the Nazis cannot invade the Americas with their war machine by revealing the trade invasion to be the true weapon which Germany will use against the United States.

The hardware shipment arrived at the Pacific port of Manzanillo on January 21, after an eight months' journey. Its shipping date occurred shortly after the fall of France when the German Government expected England's quick capitulation and the restoration of peace. This swift timing of the trade war with the advent of peace is a clear indication of Germany's plan, in the opinion of commercial experts here.

Dumping Planned

Dumping on the Mexican market of the German made hardware was definitely planned, as shown by the fact that the shipment consists of 20 tons of specialized cutlery. This amount is sufficient to supply a particular segment of the Mexican market for the next 15 years, the trade experts say.

Twenty tons of German hardware flooding the Mexican market can break the prices of all competitors, including the United States firms which battle with Germany in this trade area. Twenty tons of similar German goods dumped on any Latin American market can play havoc with legitimate trade between Latin America and the democracies.

Complete subsidy is granted by the German government to such warring trade shipments as shown by the government's paying all shipping costs on the hardware sent. That such costs were prohibitive of any profits is apparent in the eight months consumed between Germany and Mexico.

The goods traveled from Germany, through Russia, and via the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok. They were brought in Japanese boats from Vladivostok to Manzanillo and transferred to rail for their destination in Mexico City. Costs of this circuitous rail and water route were increased by the high insurance rates for marine shipping caused by the war.

The goods accordingly arrived at Mexico City with all possible profits eaten up before they got there. But today butcher knives and tea spoons are being offered to the Mexican housewife at prices under those which must be paid for United States goods having only to cross the Mexican-United States border.

Added Danger

No sharper example of the coming trade war could be offered, say officials here. Multiplying this one incident many times, when the peace comes the German government will give the United States government its real test in Latin America, a conflict based on subsidized trade, not on guns. And this coming battle must be fought on our own soil, between capital and labor and government, having to meet the trade war, not on far flung outposts between airplanes and ships, say men who are studying the coming offensive.

An added danger to the future of United States trade is found in the short sighted policy of United States manufacturers supplying the German merchants in Latin America with goods while the war is on. This amounts to the democracies supporting the competitive merchants now depending upon United States goods to survive until the war is over.

The hardware market in Mexico again demonstrates the Germans' clever use of our exports to maintain themselves. At the outbreak of the war they were caught with small supplies of cutlery. They accordingly bought an estimated 95 per cent of their goods from the United States in order to keep going. Now that they have received the subsidized shipment they will abandon United States imports and dump the cheap German wares on the Mexican market.

It is this practice which the Rockefeller committee for cultural and commercial relations is trying to eliminate through making recommendations to democratic manufacturers on the disposal of their goods in the Latin American market. The committee frankly discourages shipping to Nazi firms which are natural competitors and which, moreover, divert a percentage of their profit into the German war and propaganda machines.

The trade, rather than military, invasion of America is the objective of post-war Germany, say our economists. Preparation to meet it is as essential as armaments for defense, and those isolationists who speak of the immunity of America from the effect of the war should receive warning from the threat held in 20 tons of German hardware arriving for dumping on the Mexican market.

Ga. Power Bonds Are Sold Privately

NEW YORK (AP)—Completion of the Georgia Power Company's $125,000,000 debt refunding program was effected through the private sale of 27 insurance companies of $101,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds and negotiation of $12,500,000 of bank loans from a group of New York institutions.

A statement by Justin R. Whiting, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., which controls the Georgia company, said the transaction, one of the largest utility refinancing programs in recent years, would reduce the southern subsidiary's annual interest charges by around $2,350,000 and cut preferred stock dividend requirements by $274,000.

"The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. by this transaction," said Mr. Whiting, "has made substantial progress in the simplification of its capital structure. It leaves Commonwealth with installment notes payable to banks, $850,000 every six months, in the aggregate sum of $17,000,000 as its only outstanding debt. The money is borrowed at the rate of 2⅛ per cent per annum. The net savings resulting from the redemption amount to approximately $12,500,000 in 10 years."

The installment notes were taken by the Chase National Bank, Bankers Trust Co., National City Bank, First National Bank and Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.

Chilean Sales Of Nitrate Top Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Natural nitrate is selling better than was anticipated under war conditions. That much is clear from the annual report of the Chilean Sales Corporation, which has an export monopoly. Profit for the year ended June 30, 1940, was £3,553,277 (about $14,400,000) compared with last year's £2,726,686, though much of the increase is explained by the depreciation of sterling compared with dollar currency.

Accounts are invariably six months late, as the head office in the port of Valparaiso must wait for reports from all parts of the world.

Markets Cut Off

The war has interrupted the supply of several markets, neutral as well as belligerent, but the directors expect to maintain a "satisfactory volume of sales." Although there was no mention of this, it is known that the elimination of German synthetic competition has provided the natural product with new sales opportunities. These have been accepted with specially notable results in the tropical markets.

Great Britain has signified its readiness to absord all available stocks, but in its case the problem of tonnage has to be considered. Shipping and routing difficulties also apply to Egypt, which, before the war, was the world's second largest consumer. The United Etates is the first buyer and has recently placed large additional orders.

Total nitrate sold during the last year, including 10 months of war, was 1,800,612 tons. This amount included insured losses and wastage. It was nearly a quarter of a million tons higher than the previous year. Some of the sales were from foreign stocks, but shipments from Chile showed a substantial increase. The old stocks, whose compulsory compilation a decade ago caused bankruptcy in the industry, have now been practically liquidated.

Funds For Debt Service

Twenty plants are at work on the pampa, two producing granulated and the remainder crystallized nitrate. The two are the big American plants—Pedro de Valdivia and Maria Elena—which work by the modern Guggenheim process and account for a large share of the total production of the industry. Production has been increasing each year with the reduction of the crisis stocks.

Twenty-five per cent of the profits of the corporation are paid to the Government which, in turn, uses the money for its foreign debt service. This arrangement was made when the State contributed to reorganization and relinquished its export duties.

The total sales of iodine, a principal by-product of nitrate, amounted to 1,247 tons. This was an increase of 356 tons. Chile, of course, has a world's monopoly of iodine, which, scientists declare, is already playing an increasing part in the industrial and hygenic life of war-stricken Europe.

Apart from customary medical uses, iodine is being experimented with for rendering women's furs more lustrous and to foolproof anti-dazzle glass for automobiles. This latter is planned by the use of iodine crystals, polarized by electrical methods, producing much the same effect on light as venetian blinds.

In London, it is reported, there are plans to run cars with an iodine accumulator for which the advantage is claimed of neither gassing nor spilling.

Matson Navigation Co.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Matson Navigation Company reports high demand for ships in 1940 sent net income up to $5,372,843 or $3.24 a share from $2,315,650 or $1.40 a share in 1939. The company bought in 5,864 shares of its own stock, leaving 1,653,842 shares outstanding. Helping swell income was more than $2,000,000 from sale of old ships and charter of other tonnage, described as nonrecurring.

Retail Sales 7 to 12 P.C. Ahead of '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade made its "expected" seasonal advance last week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported in its weekly review.

"With few exceptions," said the mercantile agency, "retailers' sales reports were of one kind: high and going higher.

"Not all centers reported trade up to expectations in view of expanded consumer purchasing power. But these were in the minority and the largest number of reports found sales increases substantially exceeding the relative gain in incomes. . . .

"In several lines, spring buying was found to have started earlier this year than usual. Among home furnishings, electrical refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners were outstanding in this respect.

"Automobiles continued to sell at an exceptionally brisk rate. Even groceries were coming in for a share of 'anticipatory' buying. . . .

"Retail trade this week maintained a margin of increase over last year of 7 to 12 per cent. Practically all major centers had some improvement to report, the most substantial being in southern and midwestern sections of the country.

"In the south, the gain was estimated to average 12 to 15 per cent. The Middle West cities reported an average increase of 9 to 14 per cent. Percentage gain comparisons for other regions ranged as follows: New England, 6 to 10; East, 7 to 9; Southwest, 5 to 12; Northwest, 7 to 11; Pacific Coast, 6 to 9."

OPM Announces New Priorities Imposed On Nickel, Neoprene

WASHINGTON (AP)—The office of Production Management has imposed mandatory priorities on nickel and neoprene, a synthetic rubber.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, said that the action was made necessary by defense needs.

Nickel is widely used in steel alloys and Mr. Stettinius said that the United States would obtain approximately 14,500,000 pounds of nickel from the British Empire during March, representing about 70 per cent of the total British Empire production.

Virtually all nickel used in the United States comes from Canada. Mr. Stettinius said that British, Canadian and United States defense orders will be given equal treatment in obtaining both nickel and neoprene.

British-American Post-War Economic Agreement Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement between Great Britain, the United States and all the rest of America on economic policies after the war has been recommended by Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council.

In an address prepared for delivery to the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, Mr. Thomas said he saw nothing "to prevent a conservatively optimistic view of the future."

"The future of our foreign trade," he said, "obviously will depend in large degree upon the outcome of the war.

"With the defeat of the Axis powers, there is reasonable expectation that peace will be on broad and generous lines, with security for the future based on more solid foundations than those provided by the Versailles Treaty.

"There can be no assurance of lasting peace and security which does not liberate the world from the fear of totalitarian aggression and dictatorship."

N. Y. Central Net $1.75 Share in '40

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Company, including all lines operated under lease, reported in its preliminary statement net income for 1940 of $11,265,084, or $1.75 a share, compared with $4,509,236, or 70 cents a share, in 1939.

F. E. Williamson, President of the road, reported to stockholders: "During 1940 the company experienced an encouraging improvement in business. The net financial results were the best since 1930.

"Total operating revenues were $370,545,875—$29,459,167 or 8.6 per cent greater than in 1939. All transportation revenues other than passenger were better than in the preceding year.

"Freight revenues increased by $30,143,363, while passenger revenues declined $2,090,672. Commodities of all kinds, except agricultural products, moved in substantially increased volume.

"A notable increase was in manufactures and miscellaneous loadings, the revenue from which increased 15.25 per cent. . . .

"The improvement in business experienced in 1940, which has been maintained thus far in 1941, encourages us to look forward to results as good or better in the current year."

Pure Oil Earns $1.21 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pure Oil Company reported 1940 net earnings totaled $8,718,057, an increase of $427,639 compared with 1939. This was equivalent to $1.21 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $1.11 last year.

Employment Rises Sharply in Canada

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The marked rise in exports and industrial production in Canada has resulted in higher employment and pay rolls, and a substantial rise in the purchasing power of the country.

A. B. A. Head Pledges Aid For Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Co-operation with the Treasury in the emergency financing plans of the government even before they are formulated was pledged by P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association, and applauded by members of the A. B. A. at the closing session of the Eastern Regional Conference here.

Allan Sproul, recently elected president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, addressing the meeing, said the financing of defense contractors is already well begun, but that the financing of the government itself has still to reach a planned co-operation between the government and the banks, such as already appears between the government and industry.

Mr. Sproul suggested that "successive issues of government securities should not be offered in a sort of poker game between the Treasury and the banks."

He also cautioned his bank colleagues, "You cannot afford, and you could not think of extracting an unwarranted profit from your government in this crisis."

The vital question as to what the money should cost the government was openly discussed by W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank and President of the New York State Bankers Association, a recognized leader of banking opinion.

"Agreement should be reached," he said, "on a general pattern of financing. There should be no necessity on this occasion for financing at steadily rising rates of interest. In the previous war the rate rose on successive issues to 5½ per cent. That is the worst possible program for financing the defense program.

"A wiser plan would be a commencement of the program at rates fair to the investor and a continuation for those rates throughout the effort, so that buyers of securities will not always be waiting for better rates. Both Great Britain and Canada have so far been financing the war at steady rates not far from 3 per cent. We should be able to do as well, if not better."

Dr. Burgess added that the interest rate which should hold steadily through the defense financing ought to be less than 3 per cent and, in his judgment, "we are almost at the proper level right now."

Bank Clearings Up 21½ P. C. Above '40

NEW YORK (AP)—First of the month settlements and the high level of business activity boosted the past week's bank clearings well above the figures of the previous week and the same period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total clearances for 23 leading cities were $6,776,662,000 against $5,579,268,000 last year, a rise of 21.5 per cent. They were $1,436,561,000 greater than in the preceding holiday week.

Gains of some cites over last year were reported as "phenomenal." In percentage terms they included Detroit 70.8, Atlanta 53.4, Buffalo 41.1, Richmond 40.7, Cleveland 38.3, Louisville 33.8, Philadelphia 29.8 and Portland, Ore., 28.

Chicago clearings or $378,000,000 compared with $316,009,000 a year ago, up 19.6 per cent.

International Silver Co

NEW YORK (AP)—International Silver Company reported 1940 net profit of $1,225,072, after appropriation of $150,000 for metal inventory reserve, equal to $9.45 a common share, against $837,691, or $4.98 a share, in 1939. Plants are in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Britain Wooing Larger Trade With Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A British Corporation has been formed here to reorganize and increase war-time trade between the United Kingdom and Argentina. Its appointed job, according to Mr. A. Faller, the President, is to "keep on delivering the goods" in a foreign market which is now second only to the United States.

The Corporation, one of the first fruits of the Willingdon Mission, is to enable importers to maintain a reserve stock of British goods, in such quantity as to neutralize delays in shipping and delivery and to reduce to a minimum discrepancies in prices, stocks and other local factors so as to overcome all adverse conditions arising from the war.

Determined to Deliver

The Corporation will assist exporters and importers. Its official connections are sufficient guarantee for any apparent risks, while credit will not be lacking in building up stocks. Operations have already begun. It is learned that large quantities of goods have been shipped or are now on their way to Argentina for storage.

Among the shipments, tinplate and textiles are declared to be prominent. Tinplate is in regular Argentine demand and the British are prepared for sacrifice rather than disappoint this customer. It is not forgotten that Nazi prestige received a shattering blow when it failed to end the war and "deliver the goods," according to local contracts, last fall. The British are determined to fulfill their orders. Britain can spare as many textiles as can be purchased and shipped.

River Plate shipping circles admit that losses of British vessels on this route have been heavy. Many meat carriers have been sunk. This is why the British are anxious for South American countries to be provided with more tonnage along their own seaboards. Some neutral shipments have been made recently from Buenos Aires to eastern ports of the United States and thence transferred to British vessels for transatlantic carriage. This is a saving for the British.

System of Bonded Warehouses

Another result of the Willingdon Mission, which will benefit the Corporation's operations, is a possible improvement in Argentine customs facilities. The benefit would be in the form of an organized system of bonded warehouses. In the past, when local importers have been overstocked and unable to receive goods, these have immediately been subject to tariff collection while storage charges mounted rapidly. A new system of bonded warehousing would insure supply to the importer at any time and stability of prices.

A second point in the British Corporation plan is that, all exporters and manufacturers in Great Britain having been grouped, it will supply the local contact board of experts. This will take charge of Argentine grouping, where necessary, and indorse all applications for stock-building.

Conversely, it is understood that quantities of Argentine produce are being shipped to Britain for storage, to be used when needed. This applies especially to frozen and canned beef.

Buys General Cable Shares

NEW YORK (AP) — American Smelting & Refining Company has purchased about 16,000 shares of General Cable Corporation 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, from British interests, it was disclosed. This brought total American Smelting holdings of the cable company's preferred to around 28,320 shares, or roughly 19 per cent of the 150,000 shares outstanding.

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Shortage of Shipping Seen Raising Raw Material Costs

NEW YORK (AP) — Shipping shortages on ocean trade lanes throw a shadow of higher raw material costs over the nation's busy industrial scene.

Record-breaking consumption of basic commodities, both imported and domestic, has increased the demand for cargo space to supply expanding manufacturing output and provide reserves for the anticipated spring and summer rise in new war industries.

The world's loss of close to 5,000,000 tons of shipping since the war started, commodity circles said, is being felt in this country in the efforts to supply industry at its current high rate of production and accumulate stocks of strategic materials.

Buying of imported staples, such as rubber, sugar, pepper and cocoa, centered interest this week on the shipping problem and raised the question whether "business as usual" would suffer further hindrance from supply pinches.

Priorities Set Up

Mandatory priority already has been set up by the government to ration aluminum and various degrees of control have been exercised to regulate the flow of zinc, nickel, certain steel alloys.

Defense planners held a checkrein on the rising commodity price trend with reserves of tin, rubber, copper and other materials already here or in prospect, providing the shipping hurdle is overcome. Supplementing these were big domestic surpluses of cotton, food and rush projects for expansion of capacity in certain bottlenecks, particularly zinc and aluminum.

Nevertheless, a moderate advance has been recorded in imported commodities, contrasting with the decline in stock and bond markets since the turn of the year. Rubber has climbed more than 2 cents a pound, tin 4 cents, cocoa nearly 2 cents, silk 21 cents and raw sugar about one-quarter of a cent a pound.

The British Government, with no ships to spare, was reported to have withdrawn offers of African cocoa. One of the biggest buying waves in years swept the cocoa market higher the last few days.

Vessels Diverted

Western beet growers hoped to win a larger share of the home sugar market as result of the difficulty of getting ships to carry the product from the Philippines. Manila reports said many American vessels had been diverted to Australian trade.

Manufacturers were comforted by assurances defense authorities were trying to arrange priority ratings on American ships for the import of strategic industrial materials to avoid shortages when arms plants under construction come into operation in the second half of the year.

There was little evidence on the surface that manufacturing generally had been hurt greatly, although there were grumblings and complaints about the supply in such requirements as nickel and aluminum.

'Realized' National Income Sets a New High, Report Shows

NEW YORK (AP)—A record high in the "realized" national income but a slump in the "real income" per person during 1940 was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization sponsored by private industry.

According to the board's statistics, the nation's total money payments received by individuals, mainly in the form of wages, salaries, professional fees, dividends, interest, rents and royalties, amounted to about $72,000,000,000 in 1940.

This total, said the board, was 4.9 per cent higher than in 1939 and $7,500,000,000 less than the record high of 1929.

Adjusted for changes in the cost of living, the board reported, the resulting real income of 1940 was the highest of any year in history and at least 3 or 4 per cent above any previous year.

On the other hand, it was stated, since the population of the United States rose about 10,400,000 between 1929 and 1940, last year's income per person was $545, about 17 per cent power than in the boom year of 1929. Real income per person also was lower than in 1929, running, according to cost-of-living changes, about 2.2 per cent below that year.

Realized national income per family, last year, was figured at about $2,275, compared with $2,894 in 1929 and $3,044 in 1920. Real income per family also was lower last year than in 1929, the war year 1917, or the prewar period of 1906 to 1910.

Auto Production Well Above 1940

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive news said that passenger car and truck production this week would total 126,895 units, compared with a revised total of 124,258 last week. Output for this week a year ago was 105,560 vehicles.

Increased activity at Packard and Oldsmobile, the trade paper said, accounted for the upturn this week.

General Motors assemblies this week are placed at 54,675 units compared with last week's 53,348; Chrysler output at 29,382 compared with 28,927 and Ford production at 26,898 compared with 26,745.

Exchange May Trade In Unlisted Stocks

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Stock Exchange Board of Governors announced plans for inauguration of trading in securities not listed here but listed on other markets.

This program, authorized under the Securities Exchange Act, would be subject to approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission. No unlisted trading has been done in the Chicago market since 1921.

Arthur M. Betts, Chairman, said immediate steps will be taken to prepare necessary applications for unlisted securities trading in 20 issues which have wide public interest in the territory served by the Exchange. These issues have not been selected as yet, Mr. Betts said.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The likely presence of week end transactions of a purely evening up nature by traders suggests that a clearer idea of the probable significance of Thursday's rally may be obtained early in the coming week. Meanwhile we remain of the opinion that stocks accumulated during the past three weeks, in accordance with these advices, should be held pending the outcome of the current testing period.

Commodity Prices Show Slight Rise In March 1 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Although wholesale commodity markets showed a general upward tendency during the week ended March 1, the Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index continued to fluctuate within a very narrow range, the Department of Labor announced. An increase of 0.1 per cent lifted the index for the week to 80.5 per cent of the 1926 level, about the same as a month ago.

There were sharp increases in prices for grains, fats and oils and woolen and worsted goods during the week. Prices of leading imported commodities continued to advance because of higher ocean freight rates and tension in the Far East. Livestock and meat prices reacted from their marked advance in late January and early February and fell sharply.

Seven of the 10 major commodity group indexes advanced during the week. The increases ranged from nearly 1 per cent for textile products to 0.1 per cent for metals and metal products and chemicals and allied products. Foods and fuel and lighting materials declined slightly.

(1926=100)

Commodity groups	Mar. 1 1941	Feb. 22 1941	Feb. 22 1940	P. C. changes to March 1, 1941 from Mar. 2 1940
All commodities	80.5	80.4	+0.1	+2.7
Farm products	70.4	70.2	+0.3	+2.3
Foods	73.1	73.2	—0.1	+3.7
Hides and leather products	102.1	101.9	+0.2	—0.7
Textile products	76.3	75.6	+0.9	+3.7
Fuel and lighting materials	72.6	72.7	—0.1	—0.3
Metals and metal products	98.0	97.9	+0.1	+2.6
Building materials	99.5	99.3	+0.2	+6.6
Chemicals and allied products	78.6	78.5	+0.1	+1.6
Housefurnishg goods	90.7	90.2	+0.6	+1.1
Miscel commodities	76.7	76.7	0	—0.3
Raw materials	71.9	72.7	—0.1	+2.1
Semimfg articles	82.0	81.4	+0.7	+2.8
Manuf'd commodit's	83.7	83.7	0	+2.8
All comds other than farm products	82.7	82.6	+0.1	+2.7
All cmds other than farm prods & f'ds	84.7	84.5	+0.2	+1.8

Number of Idle Up in January

NEW YORK (AP)—Unemployed in the United States in January totaled 7,664,000, an increase of 729,000 over December, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated.

Total employment in January, however, topped a year ago. Workers employed totaled 47,757,000 in the opening 1941 month, an increase of 2,151,000 over January 1940.

"Unemployment usually increases in January," the board said. "The effect of a larger-than-usual increase in the number of trade, distribution and finance personnel during the Christmas holiday season resulted in a greater-than-usual post-holiday reaction, which released 576,000 persons from these lines of activity."

Ga. House Defeats Oil Pipeline Bill

ATLANTA (AP) The Georgia House defeated by 107 to 83 a bill to give pipeline companies authority to condemn property for rights of way.

The vote followed days of debate, with friends of the railroads leading the successful opposition.

Proponents leaned heavily on a recent assertion by President Roosevelt that oil pipelines should be considered in the category of national defense construction and that oil transportation facilities in the southeast might prove inadequate in an emergency.

The measure was an outgrowth of efforts by the Southeastern Pipeline Company, controlled by Gulf and Pure Oil Companies, to build a gasoline line from Port St. Joe, Fla., across Georgia to Chattanooga, Tenn. Also likely to be affected by the defeat of the bill is the Plantation Pipeline planned to run from Baton Rouge, La., to Norfolk, Va.

Grain Experts See Favorable Soil Conditions

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP)—With farmers already at work in fields in many states, veteran grain men here said today the general soil moisture situation promised a good start for the crop growing season.

A period of dry weather is wanted in some localities to permit field work.

Improvement Shown

Analysis of moisture by Nat C. Murray, Chicago crop expert, showed conditions have improved materially since last December in many important areas and are the best for March in years in some localities.

Top soil conditions on March 1 were placed at 93.8 per cent of normal, compared with 91.2 per cent last Dec. 1 and only 80.2 a year ago. Sub-soil moisture was estimated at 82.6 per cent of normal, compared with 75.8 per cent Dec. 1 and only 59.2 a year ago. Additional good snows and rains were reported in important wheat producing states this week.

Mr. Murray's figures showed sub-soil conditions are better than a year ago in every region except the South, with particularly impressive gains being recorded in such important states as Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Good rains also were shown in Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Washington.

In every state except Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, South Carolina and Montana, March 1 sub-soil conditions was above 75 per cent of normal while top-soil was better than 75 per cent in all except South Dakota and South Carolina.

Moisture Figures

These moisture figures were reflected in Mr. Murray's estimates of winter wheat condition. His figures of condition on March 1 compared with a year ago follow: Ohio 89 per cent of normal compared with 77 a year ago; Indiana 88 and 72; Illinois 80 and 79; Missouri 68 and 70; Nebraska 58 and 44; Kansas 86 and 53; Oklahoma 87 and 55; Texas 83 and 60; Colorado 92 and 53; Washington 90 and 80.

Mr. Murray's preliminary estimates of winter wheat production in these states were: Ohio 39,512,000 bushels, Indiana 27,456,000, Illinois 29,014,000, Missouri 19,997,000, Nebraska 31,116,000, Kansas 156,472,000, Oklahoma 58,988,000, Texas 43,226,000, Colorado 14,065,000 and Washington 37,802,000.

The crop outlook was offset by uncertainty regarding the new loan program in the wheat pit here this week, with some reports indicating goverament officials may propose a higher rate for the 1941 crop. Prices recovered from an early decline and yesterday closed ¼ lower to ⅝ higher compared with a week ago. Corn was ¾-1 cent higher, oats ¼-½ up and rye ⅞-1⅜ higher.

Security Offerings Highest in 4 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Borrowers began to return to the capital market this week, boosting public offerings of new securities to the highest level in four weeks.

Total offerings for the week ended Thursday were $42,609,359, compared with $9,383,000 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported today.

While still of modest proportions, the total indicated, underwriters said, that prospective borrowers were gaining courage after a period of inactivity caused by weakness in stock and bond markets. However, they pointed out, the market has yet to be tested by a really large issue.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	This yr.	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Municipal	$9,590,615	$3,706,000	$6,997,000
Public utility	16,437,000	700,000	
Railroad	8,000,000	560,000	22,450,000
Industrial			144,000
Miscellaneous		639,000	140,000
Stock	8,581,744	3,778,000	787,485
Total	42,609,359	9,383,000	30,518,485

More Goods Under Licensing System

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sixteen articles and products, in addition to plans, specifications or technical information used for production or processing of any items under control, were added to the approximately 2,500 articles subject to the export licensing system.

On recommendation of Brigadier General Russell L. Maxwell, Export Control Administrator, President Roosevelt issued three proclamations, with accompanying executive orders, expanding the list of articles and materials under the licensing system.

One proclamation, effective March 10, covers cadmium, carbon black, coconut oil, copra, cresylic acid and cresols, fatty acids produced from vegetable oils under export control, glycerin, palm-kernel oil and palm kernels, pine oil, petroleum coke, shellac, and titanium.

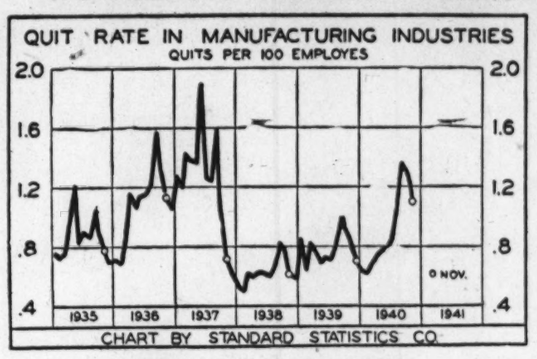
A second proclamation, effective March 24, applies to jute, lead, borax and phosphates.

The plans, specifications or technical information used in producing or processing items under export control are covered by the third proclamation, which becomes operative April 15.

Intertype Corp. Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Intertype Corp. reported consolidated net profit for 1940 of $286,560, or $1.29 a common share, compared with $122,633, or 55 cents a share, in 1939. Neal Dow Becker, President, reported to stockholders: "The cash position of the corporation is so strong that it is purposed to retire as of June 15 next the $1,000,000 of 3¼ per cent debentures issued in 1938."

Employers Find It Harder To Retain Skilled Workers



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Employers, particularly in those industries which do not benefit directly from the armament boom, are finding it increasingly difficult to retain experienced workers. About 33 per cent more workers voluntarily abandoned their jobs in November, 1940, than a year befor.

Government To Fix Steel Scrap Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission announced that a schedule of maximum prices for scrap iron and steel would be established soon at rates below current quotations.

All of the rates to be set will be below $20 a ton, Pittsburgh, the commission said.

A statement issued by Leon Henderson, Commissioner of Price Stabilization, said:

"A set of geographical and grade differentials has been submitted to all interested divisions of the industry, including foundries, scrap dealers and steel manufacturers, for criticism and discussion.

"After the division has given due consideration to all of these criticisms and suggestions, there is no doubt that a schedule of maximum prices on grades at various points in the United States, including the Pacific Coast, will be established. All of these prices will be below $20 a ton, Pittsburgh."

Mr. Henderson has been away from the capital for some weeks, but defense officials said they had been in touch with him by telephone.

The statement was issued in response to inquiries from the Pacific Coast and from some other regions, officials said.

In San francisco, it was learned, sellers had been declining to accept a price of approximately $22 a ton, Pittsburgh basis, and buyers had been objecting to prices of around $27.

The price stabilization division of the commission suggested last December that $20 a ton would be a fair price for scrap, but since then quotations have risen above that figure. Officials said that number one heavy melting steel scrap was now selling for about $21.50.

Scrap iron and steel would be the third price schedule promulgated by the defense commission, previous ones having been issued for aluminum and machine tools.

SEC to Link Issue Facts With Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Commissioner Sumner T. Pike announced that the Securities Commission would require companies seeking to finance new projects through securities offerings to inform the public of the probable effect on defense requirements.

Addressing the New York Securities Dealers Association, Mr. Pike said the commission would confer with the priorities board and the office of production management whenever it appeared that the proceeds of issues being registered were to be used for new or additional facilities, such as buildings or machinery.

"If they tell us that materials or labor are unavailable or likely to be unavailable for the purpose specified in the registration statement," the commissioner said, "we shall require that this information be prominently displayed in the registration statement and prospectus.

"Similar disclosure will be required whenever the priorities board of labor director of OPM indicates that there may be substantial delay in obtaining the necessary materials, equipment or labor.

"It may well be, that this disclosure will discourage financing of such projects. Of course, our interest is that the prospective investor will be sufficiently on guard so that he can make an enlightened judgment."

Discussing utilities and defense, Mr. Pike described what he termed "the unfortunate situation" at Langley Field near Newport News, Va., when an army aeronautical research laboratory needed more power. He said that the company which serves the field was unable to meet the situation, while another company logically located to serve the area and able to finance the expansion could not be dealt with because the first company was then serving the area.

Negotiations to assist the first company failed, he said, and finally the government had to build a plant to meet peak loads. Langley Field still needs more power, he added.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs of Record
Extra				
Paracale Gumans Consol Mining	½c	Mar. 25	Mar. 8	
Whitaker Paper	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Resumed				
Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines	2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16	
Participating				
Ca. Celanese pt pf 60c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14	
Celanese 1st pt pf $2.82		Mar. 31	Mar. 14	
Interim				
Continental Can	50c	Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Nat Oil Prod	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Irregular				
Arcade Cotton Mills	$1	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Celanese Corp	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14	
Birm Fire Ins of Ala (Birm Ala ($10)	35c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Bucyrus-Erie	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Consum Gar (Reading Pa)	40c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Del Rayon A ($15)	50c	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	
Excello Corp	65c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	
Frankfort Ky Nat Gas	$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Gen Fireproofing	35c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
McLouth Stl	25c	Mar. 14	Mar. 7	
Merck	60c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
New Bedford Rayon A	$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	
No-Sag Spring	25c	Mar. 10	Mar. 3	
Pitts Metallurg	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 7	
Van de Kamp's Hol Dutch Bakers	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10	
Regular				
Aetna Life Ins	30c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 8	
Aetna Cas Surety	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 8	
Auto Ins (Hart)	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 8	
Avery & Sons pf	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Beatrice Cream	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 13	
Beatrice Cream pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 13	
Bemedial Ind Ln	43c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Brit-Amer Assur	$1.90	S Apr. 1	Mar. 27	
Bucyrus E 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Ca Celanese	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14	
Ca Celan pr pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 14	
Cannon Mills	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Celanese Corp 1st pf	$3.50	S Jan. 30	Jan. 17	
Celanese pr pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Celanese pr pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 17	
Chamberlain MW Strip	15c	Mar. 18	Mar. 14	
Cinn G&E pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17	
Continental Bk & Tr (N Y)	$20c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14	
Consol Laun pf	$1.87½	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Crown Drug	5c	Apr. 25	Apr. 15	
Daniels & Fisher Strs Co	50c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 5	
Depos Bk Shares of N Y, A	4¼c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	
Deposited Bank Shares (N Y), N Y	1c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	
Famous Players	25c	Q Mar. 29	Mar. 15	
First Natl Bk (Cin, Ohio)	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 30	
First Natl Bk (Cin, Ohio)	$1.50	Q June 30	June 20	
Food Mach Corp	35c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Food Mach pf	$1.12½	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Franklin Co Distill Inc, 60c cu cv pf	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Gen Fireproof pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Glidden Co pf	56¼c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 12	
Godchaux Sug A	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Godchaux Sug pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Greyhound Corp	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Harrisburg Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Humphreys Mfg	30c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Humphreys M pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Imperial Pap&Col	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Int Nick (Can.) pf	$1.75	Q May 1	Apr. 1	
Jersey Cent P & L 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Jersey Cent P & L 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Jersey Cent P&L 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Life & Casual Insur of Tenn	15c	Q Mar. 10	Feb. 24	
Mfrs Tr (NY)	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Mfrs Tr (NY) pf	50c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Mass Inv Sec Fd, Inc,	12c	Mar. 29	Feb. 28	
Merck & Co, Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Metropolitan Edison Co, $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
Metropolitan Edison Co, cv pr pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
Metropolitan Edison Co, $7 cum pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
Metropolitan Edison Co, $6 cum pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
Metropolitan Edison Co, $5 cum pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
New Eng Fire Ins Co,	12c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
New Jersey Pw & Lt Co, $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 5	
New Mex Gas Co	20c	Mar. 15	Mar. 7	
New Mexico Gas Co 6% cv pf	$1.50	S Mar. 15	Mar. 7	
New Idea	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Nova Scotia Lt & Pow Co, Ltd	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Para G Cons Min Co,	1½c	M Mar. 25	Mar. 8	
Penn Tele Cp, $2.50 pf	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Philco Corp	25c	Mar. 26	Mar. 14	
Phila D Prod pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Pitts Glass	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Public Svc Co of New Hamp, $6 pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Public Svc Co of New Hamp, $5 pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Rands	5c	Q Mar. 16	Mar. 3	
Rands pf	10c	Q Mar. 16	Mar. 3	
Rochester Tele Corp, 6½% 1st pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Rochester Tele Corp, 6½% 1st pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Roos Bros	37½c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 13	
Royalty Income Shrs, Series A	.0025c	Mar. 25	Feb. 28	
San Jose W Wks	37½c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
S Carolina Elec & Gas Co, $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Soundview Pulp	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 6	
Unit Biscuit	25c	Mar. 24	Mar. 14	
Van de Kamp's Holl'd D Bkrs, Inc, $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 10	
Whitaker Paper	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Whitaker Pap pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	.81⅛	.83⅛	1.04
July	.80	.79⅞	1.02
September	.80¼	.79¾	1.01¼
Corn			
May	.61¾	.61⅝	.56⅞
July	.61½	.61½	.57⅜
September	.61⅛	.61	.58
Oats			
May	.35½	.42½	
July new	.31⅞	.36⅜	
September old	.30¼	.30¾	.33⅜
Rye			
May	.43¾	.43¾	.87½
July new	.46⅝	..	.68½
September new	.47¼	..	.69½

Soy Beans

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	93⅛	93⅜	1.17¼
July	90¼	89⅞	1.13¼

Lard

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
March		6.42	6.35
May	6.59	6.62	6.35
July	6.75	6.77	6.55
Sept.	6.90	6.92	6.70

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

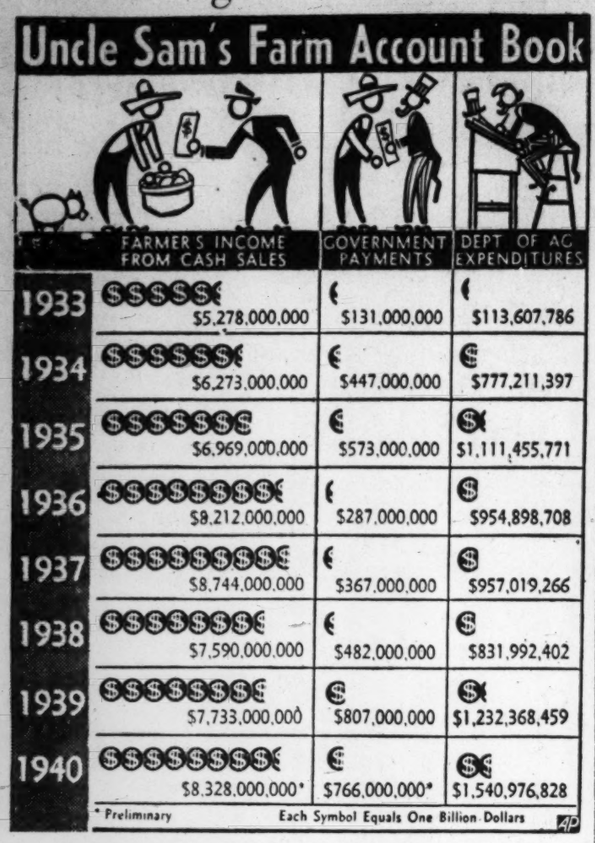
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 4s 54-44	112.17	112.17	112.17
1 2¼s 53-51	104.13	104.13	104.13
2 2¾s 60-55	109.8	109.8	109.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60½	60½	60½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	55½	55½	55½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Am Ine 5½s 49	101	101	101
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am WW & E 6s 75	110	110	110
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 At & SF 4s 1995-55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 AT & SF T Sh L 4s 58	111	111	111
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 A C Line 5s 45	81	81	81
1 AU & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¾	31¾	31¾
8 B&O 95 st A	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
5 B&O 95 st C	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 B&O 2000 st D	43¾	43¾	43¾
9 B&O 96 st F	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
48 B&O cv 60 st	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
6 B&O 4s 48	67	66¾	66¾
11 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	56	54⅞	56
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	50½	50½	50½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
2 Boston & Me 4½s 70	24½	24¼	24¼
5 Buf R&P 57 st	46	46	46
2 Can Nor 6½s '49	103¼	103⅛	103¼
2 Can Pac 5s '60	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Cen R R N J 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
2 CGO 3½s '96 D	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 CB&Q fg 5s '71 A	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97½	97½	97½
2 CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	91¼	91	91
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	35⅝	34¾	35⅜
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Chi&Alt&P adj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	24¼	24½	24½
25 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13½	13½	13½
14 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s '87	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 Chi&NW cv 5½s 49	1½	1¾	1¾
3 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	20	20	20
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13¼	13½	13¼
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	13¼	13½	13¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19¼	19¼	19¼
83 Chi&NW 3½s 87	19½	19½	19½
3 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	8	8	8
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100½	100½	100½
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Cleve Un Term 4½s77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Col & So 4½s 80	14½	14	14½
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
21 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Crane Co 2¼s'50	100½	100½	100½
2 Cuba No Rd 5½s'42	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	49¾	49¼	49⅝
1 D & R G 4s'36	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 D & R G West 5s'78	7	7	7
2 Det Ed 3s'70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Erie rfg 5s'67	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Erie gen lien 4s'96	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96 reg	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Erie Jer 6s'55	84	84	84
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	87½	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	40	40	40
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28½	28½	28½
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44	43½	43½
22 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	45	45
1 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44½	44½
2 Keith (BF) 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 L E & West 2d 5s 41	98	98	98
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	85½	85½	85½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	24	24	24
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22½	22½	22½
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
7 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48¾	48¾	48¾
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	33	32¾	33
3 Manitow GB&N 3½s41	26	26	26
12 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105	105	105
17 Miss&NW 4s 47	18¾	18⅝	18¾
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	11	11
51 MK-Tex 5s 62A	20¼	19⅞	20
4 M-K-Tex ai 5s 67	5⅜	5¼	5¼
22 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31	30¾	31
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22	22	22
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
2 Mor &Essex 4½s,55	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104	104
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73	73	73
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	58½	58½
5 NYC cn 4s 98	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
5 NYC 3½s 46	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 NYC cv ¼s 52	61⅞	61½

Farm Figures Under AAA



Income and Payments for Eight-Year Period

Lend-Lease Victory Seen

Continued from Page 1

subject to United States jurisdiction. Defeated, 28 to 63.

By Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio—Restoration of the original Ellender amendment to provide no additional power for the President to send land or naval forces outside this Hemisphere or American territory. Defeated 38 to 51.

By Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska—Denial that anything in the bill gives the President power to send armed forces to fight on foreign soil outside of this Hemisphere or United States possessions. Defeated, 39 to 52.

By Senator Francis Maloney of Connecticut—Keeping land or naval forces out of combat zones. Defeated, 30 to 60.

By Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina—Prohibiting any aid to Russia by loans or leases. Defeated, 35 to 56.

By Senator Reynolds—Prohibiting employment by the Government of Communists, Nazis, or Fascists. Defeated, 29 to 53.

Bridges Deportation

By Senator Reynolds—Requiring deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader. Defeated by voice vote.

By Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan—Requiring certification by Army and Navy chiefs that arms loaned abroad are not needed for defense. Defeated 36 to 45.

By Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut—To ban any censorship of radio or press under the program. Defeated 33 to 48.

By Senator Taft—Providing that money appropriated for aid be spent only on goods produced here. Defeated 28 to 54.

By Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin—Any money loaned to Britain spent for farm products must be used in purchase of those products from this country. Defeated 36 to 49.

Administration spokesmen are confident the bill will be passed by the end of the day. A night session again will be held, if necessary. Opposition leaders privately are conceding defeat.

Three Major Tests

As the Senate reconvened in the morning, three major tests remained, although it was quickly apparent that the outcome would be the same as yesterday. These were:

1. An amendment by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts forbidding sale, leasing, or lending of military or naval aircraft which cannot be replaced with superior equipment in three months. Of this proposal Senator Barkley said it would "nullify the whole bill."

2. Substitute bills for direct dollar loans to Britain and Greece offered by Senator Taft and Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire.

3. The final, last-stand, all-out opposition maneuver of the opponents to the all-out aid bill to recommit the entire measure to the Foreign Relations Committee.

After its passage by the Senate, the bill will be returned to the House for quick agreement on minor Senate changes and should be ready for the President's signature early next week.

Delaware Repeals Blue Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del., March 8—Repeal of the 200-year-old Sunday Blue Laws, enforcement of which caused 500 arrests in Wilmington last Sunday, was voted by the Delaware Legislature here last night. Gov. Walter W. Bacon is expected to sign the measure today or on Monday and thus end the contest over repeal precipitated by James R. Morford, State Attorney General, when he began strict enforcement of the laws at the suggestion of the State Senate last week.

The Legislature simultaneously adopted a substitute for the acts repealed. The new measure permits horse racing, motion pictures, theatrical performances, and auction sales from noon on Sundays to 6 p. m. and after 8 p. m. The bill, however, forbids these activities at any hour on Sunday in areas outside cities and boroughs and provides that these restrictions will be State-wide until local communities adopt their own laws.

Mr. Morford said that with the passage of the repeal and the adoption of a liberalized substitute for it, enforcement of the old statutes would be halted and that pending prosecutions would be nolle prossed.

N.Y. High Court's May Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—The Supreme Court of New York State will observe its 250th anniversary in May, and memories will hark back to a musty statute passed by the Legislature of the Colony of New York on May 6, 1691, whereby it was enacted that:

"There shall be held and kept a Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be Duley & Constantly Kept att the Citty of New Yorke and not Elsewhere, at the severall and Respective times thereafter mentioned, and there shall be five justices at Least appointed and Commissionated to hold the same court, two whereof together with one Chief Justice to be a Quorum."

The original statute was to have remained in force for only two years, but the court was reorganized and continued by Colonial act or Royal ordinance until the adoption of the first Constitution.

A bill offered on March 5 by Senator Benjamin F. Fienberg (R), of Plattsburg, and Assemblyman Harry Reoux (R), of Warren, proposed an appropriation of $2,500 and a temporary State commission to arrange for the May observance. The commission would be headed by Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals, the four presiding justices of the Appellate Divisions; the President of the New York State Bar Association and nine other members to be named by the Governor, the leader of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly.

Dies Sees Need of Guards To Safeguard His Records

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas told the House yesterday its special committee investigating un-American activities should have a guard for its offices to protect its voluminous files and records from spies and saboteurs.

In response to questions by Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey as to what was being done to safeguard the records, which Chairman Dies said contained irreplaceable lists of names of subversive agents, the Texan explained that his committee's funds were inadequate to hire a special squad.

Defense Delayed By Tax Delays

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 8

The Treasury told thousands of taxpayers yesterday, "When you put off filing your income tax return, you are delaying the national defense program."

This statement was included in announcements about income tax returns which the Treasury mailed to all radio stations for use on their own initiative.

AAA Marks Anniversary; Ways to Revise It Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 8—Country-wide celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are being held today, with the Nation's highest officials talking on its behalf over the radio. But at the same time its chief beneficiaries, the farmers, are studying ways to revise it. They see a need for making the crop control system simpler to administrate and less burdensome to finance.

Many features of the Triple A have so proved their value to farmers and the public that none of the leading farm organizations opposes them. Crop insurance, commodity loans, the food stamp plan, and soil conservation as such are among provisions of the Act widely endorsed. But other features of the Act are feeling the darts of criticism.

One important group is urging a two-price plan as a substitute for the AAA system of benefit payments for acreage reduction. The National Grange looks with favor on this plan. Another is pleading for simplification of the Act's administration, insisting that 20,000 County Committeemen and all the officials at Washington carrying out its provisions constitute an undesirable bureaucracy.

Farm Bureau's View

Leading this group is the American Farm Bureau Federation and its amiable Southern president, Edward A. O'Neal. Farm Bureau folk have long been regarded as the chief backers of the Administration's farm program. Mr. O'Neal insists his organization still defends the crop control system "100 per cent in principle," but he has come out emphatically for certain revisions of it. The organization he represents has been increasingly critical of Washington policy during the last year.

Mr. O'Neal declared in a recent address in Des Moines, Iowa, that steps should be taken at once to check a trend toward excessive bureaucracy in AAA administration. He said he was afraid that the program would become so costly to administer and would be so tangled in red tape that it would lose its present widespread support among the farmers.

He therefore proposed setting up an independent, nonpartisan board, appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress, to co-ordinate the administration of such AAA activities as the Soil Conservation Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Farm Security Administration.

Wickard's View

This proposal has not met with favor from Washington. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, followed Mr. O'Neal on the platform at Des Moines and had the opportunity to state his position then and there.

"So long as the responsibility for carrying out the national farm program rests with the Department of Agriculture, the responsibility for administration should rest with the department," he said. He did not favor the independent board.

A move to organize local AAA committeemen and farmers into a national organization to defend the present farm setup in Congress is being reported by Midwest observers, who credit it to Department of Agriculture initiative

To these observers, the incipient new farm organization looks like a super-lobby for the AAA. But the chairman of this National Committee for Agriculture told a Des Moines, Iowa, newspaperman that the organization will lobby only for the interests of all farmers and will not back any political party or administration program. It is intended, he said, to co-ordinate members of the different farm organizations and farmers who are members of no organization into one coherent group. State organizations formed in Illinois and Iowa have anounced officers and are now busy arranging for dinners to be held under sponsorship of the county committees on March 8, the AAA anniversary day.

Apart from the issue of AAA administration, there are some other phases of the program that are being critically examined by farm groups. Chief of them is the matter of benefit payments to compensate for acreage reduction and to bring prices nearer parity.

Many farm leaders, anticipating increased taxes for national defense, are wondering where the money is going to come from to make benefit payments in future years. Will the time come when payments will be cut off entirely, they are asking. Farm prices are still far below parity, or their purchasing power in the period before the First World War, and loss of benefits would be ruinous to many farmers if no alternative program is adopted for bolstering prices, most students of agricultural economics hold.

Tallahassee Is City Rich In Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Ponce de Leon and his Spanish explorers were the first white men to view the beauties of Tallahassee-land, mecca of Cherokees and Seminoles for centuries previous.

This interesting city, steeped in history and tradition, has been under five flags—Spanish, French, English, Confederate and American. Tallahassee is the terminus of the third railroad built in the United States, which extended to St. Marks and is still in operation. Seated on seven hills, Florida's capital looks out over a rich agricultural country.

Two miles to the west, the ruins of the old Spanish Fort, San Luis, can still be seen. According to legend Don Perez destroyed this fort lest it fall into the hands of his enemies, Gov. James Moore, of South Carolina, and an expedition of English colonists.

Pilot Warned of Fire By Circling Over House

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has been asked to help identify an Army pilot who warned a South Carolina family that the roof of their home was ablaze by circling repeatedly at a low altitude until the housewife came outside.

The War Department published March 7 a letter to the President from George Arma McDaniel, of Central, S. C., praising the pilot for his "thoughtful and adroit" warning which Mr. McDaniel said was responsible for saving a mother and several children.

General Classified

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SAVE time when looking for references. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

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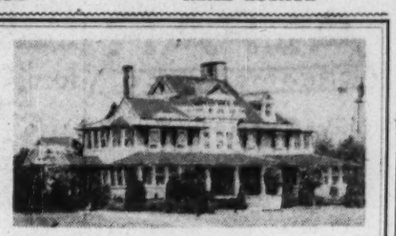

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Meats
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If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us.
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

Repair All Makes WASHING MACHINES
IRONERS—MANGLES
Servicing Oil Heaters
Daytona Electric Welding Co.
115 So. Segrave Ave. Ph. 116

To Meet All Your Auto Needs
THE BEACH GARAGE
27 N. Atlantic Av., Daytona Beach, Fla.
STORAGE REPAIRS
SHELL GAS
FISK TIRES EXIDE BATTERIES

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse.
A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Bloom Bldg. Phone 165

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

Mrs. Whiting's Waffle Shop
BREAKFAST and LUNCH
7:30 till 2:00 P. M.
DINNERS
5:30 till 7:30 P. M.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

SHELL SERVICE STATION
817 First Street
Across from Royal Palm Hotel
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Credit Cards Accepted

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BLUE BONNET SHOP
Hat Hits for 1941
MRS. NEIL ALFORD
Cards for Every Occasion
225 HOGAN STREET TEL. 5-4470

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 3-2200

IT PAYS TO SHOP
at
PENNEY'S
Where Quality Merchandise is sold at Reasonable Prices
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INC.

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3453

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 12345 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

NINA'S TEA ROOM
Serving Luncheon and Dinner
3679 S. W. 8th Street
(Opp. Douglas Entrance to Coral Gables)

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Gasoline and Motor Oil
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9081
Service as You Like It

ROBERTS BEACH HOTEL DINING ROOM
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
3400 Collins Ave. Phone: 5-5821
Manager: Mrs. O. M. Sanborn of the "Blue Gentian" Restaurant SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

ORLANDO

For all kinds of reliable insurance
See
JOHN S. HORST
30 E. Church St., Phone 3713
ORLANDO, FLA.

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued.)

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE

Time Tested Paint Products

228 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 6001

Phone 5626

How-Ann Dairy

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

LAWTON'S

"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"

132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441

DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

SOUTHLAND FASHIONS SHOWING *for the 1941 Season*

DICKSON-IVES

The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES

Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"

Orlando's Rendezvous for hats designed exclusively for you

By
INEZ THOMAS
2 WASHINGTON ST.
ARCADE

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE

HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.

Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries

PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET

Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

SAVE AT in St. Petersburg, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Suwannee Hotel BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Owner and Manager
122 Fifth St. North
Phone 6996

"Our service pleases particular patrons"

NOLEN'S Super Market

2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798

Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme

Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

ANNE JOHNSON
Corset Shop

Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 10
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

MYRICK'S

Interior Decorators

243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

DIAMONDS

Watches Gifts Silverware

"Best Values in St. Petersburg"

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.

273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

LADIES' APPAREL

McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

ARMEE
BEACH DRIVE and 2nd AVE. N.
St Petersburg, Florida

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria

A Delightful Place to Eat.

232 Second St., North

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Ave. North
Phone 5711

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Theatre Court
Phone 5979

Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Palm Hat Works

"Hatters that satisfy"

26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

"Our work will please you"

RSF RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TINMAN'S FLOWERS

"Flowers for all Occasions"

316 Madison Street Phone 2059

The Ritenclif Cafeteria

CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men

FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY

Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

bette's beauty salon

420 MAGNOLIA AVE.

BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room

325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

SHOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries

Good Bread and Rolls, Too
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS
Phone 8366

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Milk • Cream • Ice Cream

and all Quality Dairy Products serving the Palm Beaches

BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.

Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes

Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.

2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

THE JOLLEY MOTOR CO.

Dodge Plymouth

Complete Service

WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

CENTRAL GROCERY
A Pleasing Food Store

Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

102 W. Central Phone 23-331
R. A. Thompson, Owner

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Call us for
Paint and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
455 2nd St. Phone 6367

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued.)

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

Joe K. Bell Co.

One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

the Union
Macon's Style Center

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Carlton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Comfortable furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let. Montana-House Mürren 1513 ft. Bernese Oberland SWITZERLAND

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

TEACHERS

Jeune Dame diplomée donne LEÇONS DE VIOLON Se rend à domicile
Mme. Maria Wührmann, Rue des Cèdres 12, Genève (Violin Lessons)

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

AARAU

A. GANTNER-SCHÄR
Sattler
Das Haus für feine Reiseartikel und Kinderwagen
Tel. 2.15.04 Kronengasse 6
LEATHER GOODS

W. WULLSCHLEGER
Messerschmiede
Elektr. Rasierapparate (Schick)
Artikel für Haushalt und Beruf
Rathausgasse 6. CUTLERY

BASEL

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seiler
SIGMUND
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Potter SEEDS BERNE
Reliable Grain

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

A. SIMON, CUTLER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51, Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9.30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tapis d'Orient
MAISON P. CHAVAN
Expert Specialiste Rue du Rhone 6
A cote Passage des Lions
Tel. 4.21.56 Genève

La Tricoteuse de La Madelaine
La maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuite de Mme. V. RENAUD
1. Rue du Vieux Collège—Tel. 4.59.91
(WOOLS)

EPICERIE
Fruits et Legumes
LOUIS PETIT
7 AVENUE WEBER TEL. 5.28.36
(On porte a domicile)
GROCER AND GREENGROCER

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.83.18

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk Fusterie 7
(LINEN)

INTERLAKEN

KLEIN
HAIRDRESSING SALON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Bahnhofstrasse 29 Tel. 611

ST. GALL

Carpets—Linoleum

Schuster
St. Gallen Zürich

HANS AMMANN
Comestibles
Geflügel Fisch
PROVISIONS
NEUGASSE 46 TEL. 2.26.71

Wiessner
Multergasse 2 Phone 2.33.05
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

SWITZERLAND

WINTERTHUR

Zimmermann & Co zum Zelt ZZ
KIRCHPLATZ, WINTERTHUR
Damenkonfektion & Stoffe
Ladies' Clothes

Henri Ryffel Bazar
Teppiche—Linoleum
Stadthausstrasse 97
CARPETS

Damen-Herren und Kinder-Wäsche
Bébé—Ausstattungen von Schürzen und Wäschegeschäft
FRIDA RÜEGG
MARKTGASSE 45
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear

Das gute Spezialgeschäft
Bornhauser
Obergasse 40 Ecke Marktgasse
TEL. 2.10.03
(Stockings, Underwear)

Feine Gold und Silberwaren
Bestecke
GRET HELD—Bijouterie
Stadthausstrasse 16
(JEWELLER)

W. WETTSTEIN
Papeterie Buchbinderei
Graben 37. Stationery

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Fenner
RATHAUSBRÜCKE
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Leinen und Baumwoll-Nouveauteestoffe
Garnituren
Silk and Wool, Cotton and Linen Dress Materials

Bettwaren-Spezialgeschäft
Bettefedernreinigung
H. SCHLICHTIG
Storchengasse 16. Tel. 3.14.09
Mattress-Maker

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft
M. Obrist

MODES LYDIA
Bahnhofstrasse 71
Model Hats of Own Creation
Scarfs, Bags.

Damenhüte
KUHN-MEYER
ZURICH
Tödistrasse 41. 1 Etage
ECKE BLEICHERWEG Tel. 7.57.72
(Millinery)

Krause Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Zürich, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and made to measure.
Für Möbeltransporte und Speditionen aller Art, empfehlen sich höflich unter Ausicherung prompter und sorgfältiger.
Ausführung aller Aufträge. Tel. 9.11.11
GIMPERT & BISCHOF
Küsnacht, Zurich.
(REMOVALS)

UHRENFABRIKATE
Bourquin
Uhren, Bijouterie, Bestecke
Tel. 3.30.32 Jeweller

Gautschy-Kuhn A. G.
STORCHENGASSE 16
Tricot Kleider auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.64.15
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

F. GAUTSCHI
AUGUSTINERGASSE 22
empfiehlt sich für
Barometer, Thermometer sowie alle einschlägigen Artikel
(Barometers, etc.)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

ELSI BEGUELIN
HAUTE MODE
Bederstrasse 94. Tel. 5.91.20.
MILLINER

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

SCHUHHAUS
Schonegg
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe
(SHOES)

GEBR. J. & H. BÄNNINGER
TAPEZIERER • DECORATEUR
Tramhaltestelle Forchstrasse-Hedwigsteig
FORCHSTRASSE 100
Tel. 2.30.79
Alle Polsterarbeiten auch Umarbeiten Verhänge, Matratzen
Grosse Auswahl in Möbeln aller Art
Komplette Aussteuern.
(UPHOLSTERING)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Goodwill---

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy we try to round out this service by doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

South Africa's Premier Fashion Stores

CLEGHORNS CAPE TOWN
CLEGHORNS JOHANNESBURG
CLEGHORNS PORT ELIZABETH
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction

can always be found at

Louies

DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408, WEST ST. PHONE 20331

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

Ivan Dunsterville Pty. Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves—Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators—Crosley Washing Machines—Cassor Melody Maker Radio—British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
488 West St., Durban Phone 20551

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving. No Wires—No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GREENACRE'S
Harveybreenacres & Co Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

HENWOODS
WEST ST. DURBAN
The Progressive Store
TOOLS—FURNISHINGS
BUILDER'S HARDWARE
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Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Andy Hardy's Private Secretary (MGM)—Andy, about to graduate from Carvel High, finds himself burdened with details, accepts the offer of a girl to help, and gradually becomes involved in all sorts of complications. But, after the fashion of the Hardy family, the difficulties eventually are straightened out. Mickey Rooney, Kathryn Grayson, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden.—Family.

* * *

Come Live With Me (MGM) — Romantic comedy with a plot depending on a marriage of convenience, in which an Austrian refugee becomes the wife of a penniless author as a means of avoiding deportation. Eventually he persuades her that she loves him and not the publisher whom she had hoped to marry. Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart, Verree Teasdale, Ian Hunter, Donald Meek, Adeline DeWalt Reynolds. —Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Footsteps in the Dark (Warner)—Combination of farce and mystery melodrama, in which the humors and excitements are less expertly joined than might have been hoped. An investment banker who conceals his authorship of mystery stories even from his wife becomes involved in a murder case, and solves the crime after various difficulties with the police and complications at home. Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall, Ralph Bellamy, Alan Hale, Lee Patrick, Allen Jenkins, Lucile Watson.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Golden Hoofs (20th Century-Fox) —Story of sulky racing and a girl trainer, who teaches a wealthy newcomer how to handle trotting horses and helps to get the money to build a hospital. Jane Withers, Charles "Buddy" Rogers, Katherine Aldridge.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Maisie Was a Lady (MGM)—Latest chapter in the adventures of the tough young woman with the tempestuous nature and the tender heart. This time she straightens out the domestic relationships of a family who obviously have more money than is good for them. Ann Sothern, Lew Ayres, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan, Joan Perry.—Adults and young people.

* * *

So Ends Our Night (United Artists) —Film from Erich Maria Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording the tragedy of a small group of refugees, victims of Nazi persecution. The film, which seems to have been wrought more in anguish than in hatred, has been brilliantly directed by John Cromwell and is marked by acting of high quality. Fredric March, Glenn Ford, Margaret Sullavan, Erich von Stroheim, Frances Dee, Allan Brett.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

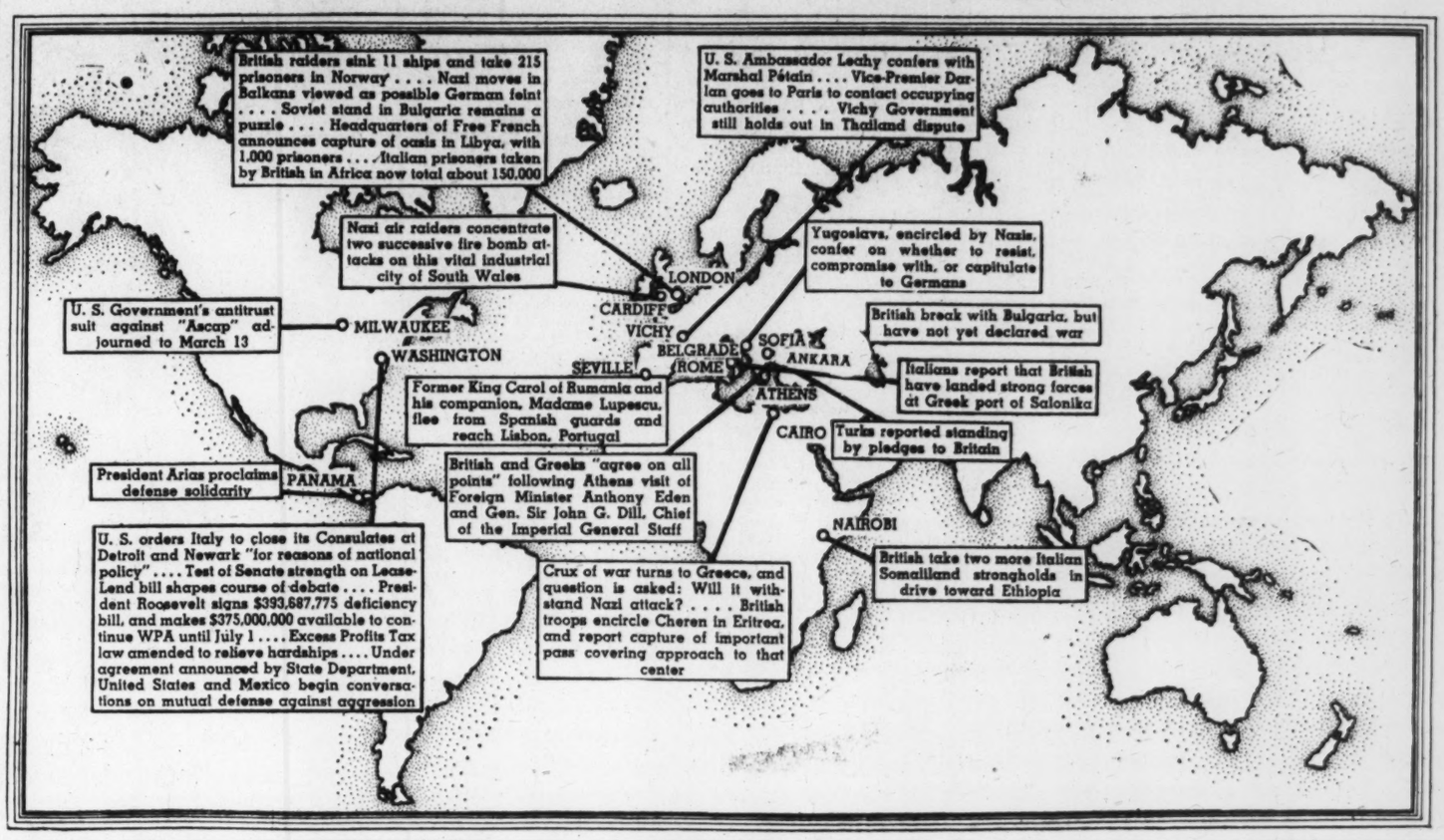
The Trial of Mary Dugan (MGM) —Courtroom melodram., deriving from Bayard Veiller's play of 1927, first brought to the screen, with Norma Shearer, in 1929. A new prologue has been provided, sketching in the background of Mary Dugan before the murder, of which she was unjustly accused. The trial scenes are still the most exciting part of the story. Laraine Day, Robert Young, Tom Conway, Frieda Inescort, John Litel, Marsha Hunt, Henry O'Neill. —Adults and mature young people.

A Verse for Today . . .

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop: but a good word maketh it glad.—PROV. 12:25.

Detroit News: Disney, in his "Fantasia," gives us a wholly new and larger conception of the colossal. To cover it, the papers are sending critics in pairs.

World News of the Week at a Glance


British raiders sink 11 ships and take 215 prisoners in Norway . . . . Nazi moves in Balkans viewed as possible German feint . . . . Soviet stand in Bulgaria remains a puzzle . . . . Headquarters of Free French announces capture of oasis in Libya, with 1,000 prisoners . . . . Italian prisoners taken by British in Africa now total about 150,000
U. S. Ambassador Leahy confers with Marshal Pétain . . . . Vice-Premier Darlan goes to Paris to contact occupying authorities . . . . Vichy Government still holds out in Thailand dispute
Nazi air raiders concentrate two successive fire bomb attacks on this vital industrial city of South Wales
Yugoslavs, encircled by Nazis, confer on whether to resist, compromise with, or capitulate to Germans
U. S. Government's antitrust suit against "Ascap" adjourned to March 13
British break with Bulgaria, but have not yet declared war
Italians report that British have landed strong forces at Greek port of Salonika
Former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Madame Lupescu, flee from Spanish guards and reach Lisbon, Portugal
Turks reported standing by pledges to Britain
President Arias proclaims defense solidarity
British and Greeks "agree on all points" following Athens visit of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff
U. S. orders Italy to close its Consulates at Detroit and Newark "for reasons of national policy" . . . . Test of Senate strength on Lease-Lend bill shapes course of debate . . . . President Roosevelt signs $393,687,775 deficiency bill, and makes $375,000,000 available to continue WPA until July 1 . . . . Excess Profits Tax law amended to relieve hardships . . . . Under agreement announced by State Department, United States and Mexico begin conversations on mutual defense against aggression
Crux of war turns to Greece, and question is asked: Will it withstand Nazi attack? . . . . British troops encircle Cheren in Eritrea, and report capture of important pass covering approach to that center
British take two more Italian Somaliland strongholds in drive toward Ethiopia
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SEVILLE
CAIRO
NAIROBI
MILWAUKEE
WASHINGTON
PANAMA

© United Artists

Margaret Sullavan In "So Ends Our Night"

Daily Quotation

FORTUNE is stable in one thing—she does not love faint hearts.

—ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

Fourth Largest Crop

The entire world production of fruits is approximately 66,000,000 tons and is exceeded only by corn, wheat and oats. Wine grapes lead all others with 45 per cent of the total. Apples comprise 13 per cent, oranges 10, pears 5, plums 4, bananas 3, and all others 20 per cent.—The American Fruit Grower.

Breezy

More than 1,500,000 desk electric fans are produced in the U. S. annually, according to the Census.

In Lighter Vein

All Learned

A boy went to work in an engineer's shop, and after he had been there three weeks announced his intention of leaving. His employer asked the reason, whether the hours were all right, and the money all right, and the boy replied:

"Yes, those are all right, but I don't like it, and I'm sorry I learned the business now."—Montreal Star.

Not So Slow

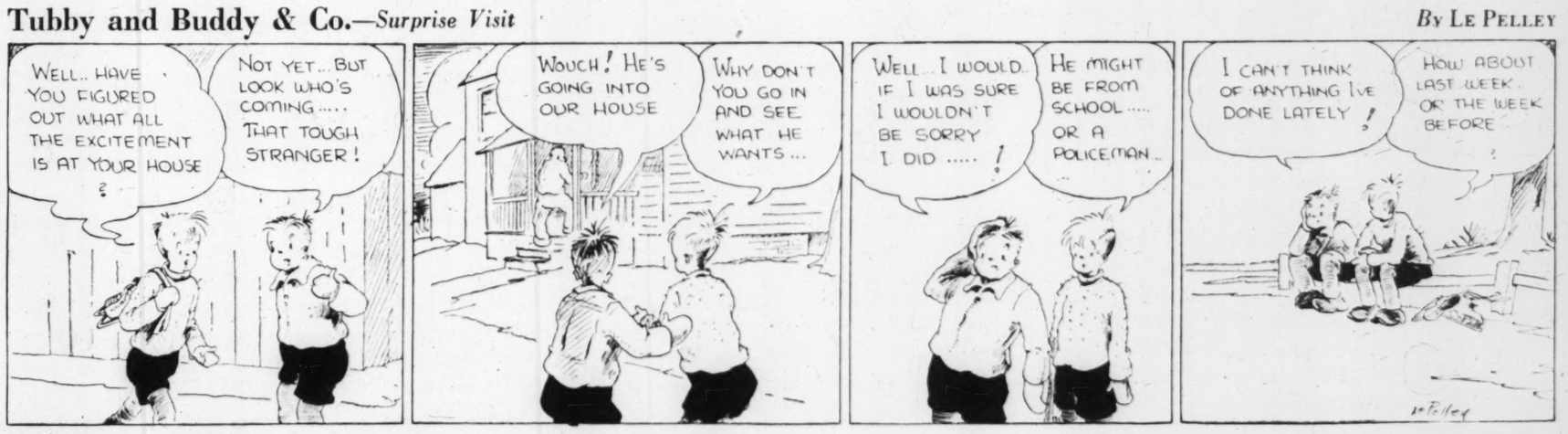
Three men named Jones, all in the same line of business, opened shops next door to one another. The one on the right had the name "Jones" painted in large letters over the door. The one on the left immediately did the same thing.

The sign-painter then approached the center Mr. Jones, asking him if he would like his name painted also.

"No," said the wily one. "I want you to paint the word 'Entrance' over my door."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Surprise Visit*

By LE PELLEY


WELL.. HAVE YOU FIGURED OUT WHAT ALL THE EXCITEMENT IS AT YOUR HOUSE ?
NOT YET... BUT LOOK WHO'S COMING..... THAT TOUGH STRANGER !
WOUCH! HE'S GOING INTO OUR HOUSE
WHY DON'T YOU GO IN AND SEE WHAT HE WANTS...
WELL... I WOULD IF I WAS SURE I WOULDN'T BE SORRY I DID ..... !
HE MIGHT BE FROM SCHOOL..... OR A POLICEMAN...
I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING I'VE DONE LATELY !
HOW ABOUT LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well! Well! That Settles That!*

By RODGERS

"What to do? What to do?" The longer I carried it in my mouth the more of a problem that bone I had expected to give ol' Togo seemed to become!
It did seem silly to take just one bone to a whole kennel full of dogs!
And it didn't seem just right to throw it away or stop and gnaw on it myself
But just then I saw the answer to my problem coming along
And the way he licked his chops when I offered him the bone made me feel that it was a very satisfactory answer, too!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fact, Not Fiction*

By THE HAGERS

"MY OBSERVATIONS I'LL COMPILE," SAID BILL, "ON DISAPPEARING ISLE.
A BOOK LIKE CAPTAIN TERN'S I'LL WRITE, AND OUR ADVENTURES, MATE, RECITE."
"THE BIRD GAVE US THIS WATCH," I SAID. BILL OPENED IT. HIS FACE TURNED RED.
"JUMPING CATFISH, MATE!" HE CRIED. "HERE'S CAPTAIN TOM TERN'S NAME INSIDE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

British "Imperialism"—and a Remedy

Resistance in the Senate to passage of the lease-lend bill, millions of Americans are grateful to learn, has collapsed. Yet resistance to the full meaning of all-out aid to Great Britain is by no means extinct.

The basis of the objections which delayed this bill for three weeks in the Senate was not necessarily or solely pro-American, as many isolationists would imply. Some of it, rather, has been simply anti-British. This fact, sensed by some observers, was confirmed and brought into the open by the speech of Senator Gerald P. Nye which concluded the general opposition. In it he leveled particular criticism at the role of Great Britain in the British Empire.

Personally, Mr. Nye professes deep sympathy for England and a preference for victory of the British system over the German. In these times such an avowal is a necessary concession to public opinion. Yet when it comes to having the United States act on its convictions, he recoils and points an accusatory finger.

"Shall we ally our country with Great Britain in the name of ending aggression upon this earth?" he demands, and answers, "If such an alliance for such a cause is to be our lot, then let it be acknowledged that our ally is the ace aggressor of all time."

Britain the aggressor? Certainly it was not Britain that invaded Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, or Greece. And did Britain play the role of "ace aggressor" in Belgium in 1914? Americans clearly believed that that war was mainly started by Kaiser Wilhelm's Government, and still believe it.

More Than Conquest

No, that is not what Senator Nye means. Instead he is pointing back through pages of history—history of an era, mainly around the eighteenth century, when exploration, conquest, colonization, and expansion by force constituted the rule among a host of nations including Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Germany and others. The very existence of the British Empire is, to him, evidence of widespread past aggression.

But when the Senator considers that empire "a product of conquest, aggression, and almost nothing else," he overlooks the important reasons why Englishmen succeeded better than others in that contest and why their plantations lived where others perished. It is the custom of critics to sneer at the fact that traders or missionaries oft preceded the flag, as if for pretext. Yet therein lies not a captious difference, but a deeply fundamental one. Instead of sending armies first to make way and obtain advantages, as Germany, Italy, and Japan now undertake to do, the British in general set up something worth defending. In America they came not, like Pizarro and Cortez, to strip the country of treasure, but to make places to live.

An Englishman, Prof. Vincent Harlow, put it well in a lecture at the University of London in 1939:

> The exercise of imperialism is the supreme test of a nation's quality: it is a fearful and searching ordeal. Pomp and riches and power are often the immediate rewards of it: and then the stuff of which the invaders are made is put to a slow, inexorable test. If there is nothing in them beyond a superior physique or a flair for military discipline, their doom is sure: in the fullness of time they will be absorbed or cast out. If, on the other hand, they have something to offer: if in their political institutions, their social organization, their culture, there is intrinsic merit which the subject peoples recognize, then *civis Romanus* becomes a badge of honor. Imperialism always carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Either it is destroyed by its inutility as in North and South America: or, if the imperialists rise from the level of coercion to that of leadership, it dies by the hand of its own efficiency.

The Turn Toward Freedom

Thus the Balfour Memorandum of 1926 and the later Statute of Westminster constituted a far-reaching and revolutionary reversal of imperialism in stating the framework of the present British Commonwealth of Nations. Under those acts the Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—enjoy full powers of self-government, even to the determining of their participation in this war, while Eire has been permitted to assert its entire freedom without contest.

Moreover, even in the Crown colonies a degree of self-government exists which is in striking contrast to the colonial administration of most other nations and certainly superior in freedom to anything that would be set up under the authoritarian governments of any of the Axis powers. The natives of Ceylon have universal suffrage and a parliament in which on many questions they can overrule the British landholders. The lowliest rubber worker in Malay or an "untouchable" in India can obtain justice in a British court and may have his case appealed to the highest tribunal in the realm.

Senator Nye devotes a great deal of criticism to British administration in India. This subject has recently been summed up by an American historian, James Truslow Adams, in these words:

> Everything done in India in the course of centuries clearly cannot be defended any more than everything we have done in America, but it has been obvious for a generation or more that England is trying to grapple with the Indian question. It is of enormous complexity. . . . Britain is the power which alone keeps order against the former interminable anarchy. . . . She has worked herself into the position of trustee for three hundred millions of people who are divided socially into several thousand castes, some hundreds of races and languages, and over six hundred separate states. It is the most complicated governmental and ethical problem that has ever been offered to any people to solve. The solving of it calls for hearty sympathy rather than criticism.

Actually, India has its own Parliament and Ministers, fixes its own customs duties, and largely governs its internal affairs.

Basis for Progress

Ideals of free speech and fair play have been carried to the ends of the earth under the British flag. Native tribes have been given an example of self-government which respects the rights and dignity of the individual. Trade, while not wholly free, has been more open to the nations of the world in these colonies than in most. It is only by building on such beginnings that the possessive types of imperialism are to be outmoded.

Even Mr. Nye, like many isolationists, seems in part to be arguing with himself. While complaining that less than half the population of the British Empire enjoys complete self-government, he concedes that this empire is perhaps the best administered of any, and adds,

> The American people know that Great Britain herself cherishes democratic principles, at least, in the homeland, as well as in her self-governing dominions; and because this is true, they know that her political system at least contains the possibilities and the seeds of social progress.

Surely it must be admitted that these seeds and possibilities of social progress are worth saving! Mr. Nye agrees that they do not exist in the German, Italian, and Japanese Empires. These seeds, if one may interpret American, British and even suppressed German opinion, are represented in the hopes of a better organization of world order after this war, with peace on a basis of justice. To preserve such a peace there must be machinery to remedy grievances before they occasion aggression and there must be assurance that the weight of hitherto neutral nations will then be turned against an aggressor—even if the violator be the British Empire or the United States.

Hope of the Future

Americans may be wary of crusading for Utopias. But the great hope of the last few decades has been that the nations were rising or could be lifted out of the carnage and misery of a mad struggle for arbitrary authority over material resources or over other men. Is that hope so easily forgotten that the Nation should refuse to try to choose between two contestants as to which is the nearer right or which upholds in greater measure the ideals the world needs? If so, the effect is to slump back into that anarchy of imperialism which the Senator decries, with a new crop of adventurers reviving the cruelties of a Ghengis Khan.

Indeed, for practical purposes Mr. Nye waves away his entire, laborious case when he acknowledges, as surely any clear-minded person must, that Germany "may rightfully be accused of aggression in many of the actions which led it to this war, and in some of the things it has done since the war started." After all, this war is the one that is being fought now. This war is the one in which aggression is the issue.

Americans are deeply aware that there are two possible endings to this war. One is a triumph for the traditions of democracy and fair play. The other would be a victory for the Nazi philosophies of racial privilege and physical power. One will leave to Americans and other free peoples an opportunity to begin the building of a better world. The other would impose on them immediate acceptance of a world much worse than Americans have ever known. Surely they prefer to strive powerfully for the better world!

Britain Under Bombs: Like Atlanta Burning

DAVYHULME, NEAR MANCHESTER

Dear Elsie:

As you will know by now, we had two very bad raids on the Sunday and Monday before Christmas. . . . We expected that the raid would go on five hours or so, but we were "down under" for twelve hours! . . .

During temporary lulls we ran upstairs and washed the dishes and got supper, changed into night clothes and fixed up our beds in the shelter, and so to bed—and to sleep. No matter how loud things are when raids last so long you cannot help sleeping.

At 5 o'clock the next morning the guns were still going, and I was sitting up in bed in the shelter doing my lesson. . . . Over Manchester the sky was one red mass of flames from the fires in the center of the city, and columns of smoke. . . . It was like the scene in "Gone With the Wind" when Atlanta is burning.

As we walked to work we kept kicking bits of shrapnel along. It must have been raining them. . . .

That evening . . . we got another heavier but shorter raid. . . . Once or twice we just rocked from side to side in the shelter with the force of the explosions. Mother had said that the shelter with the bunks fitted down reminded her of being on board ship. . . .

There was one time when I think we all felt a bit afraid just for a minute. We had heard a bomb drop near but no explosion, and then felt a shaking which seemed to come from underneath the shelter. Quickly came the words of the hymn:

> On the Rock of Ages founded,
> What can shake thy sure repose?
> By salvation's walls surrounded
> Thou mayst smile at all thy foes.

EDITH

On the King's New Year Honor List, 1941, Capt. James M. Harris, Merchant Navy, was awarded the Order of The British Empire "for continued and distinguished service on the most dangerous waters." His sister, Mrs. Isabel H. McNaughton, Winthrop, Mass., received the following letter from him.

LONDON

. . . To describe it all or even a part, meaning London of course . . . is difficult. It is well nigh impossible for anybody, even in this country, to imagine what this greatest of all cities is like.

If in the past, with the growth of population, transport, etc., London's claim to be the world's greatest city was a doubtful question that is settled; *as she is now*, she is the greatest city of all time.

Last night I was in a shelter under Limehouse Church. There the folks are nearly all either old or mothers with very young children. It is heartrending to see them sitting in that dim light, waiting for what?

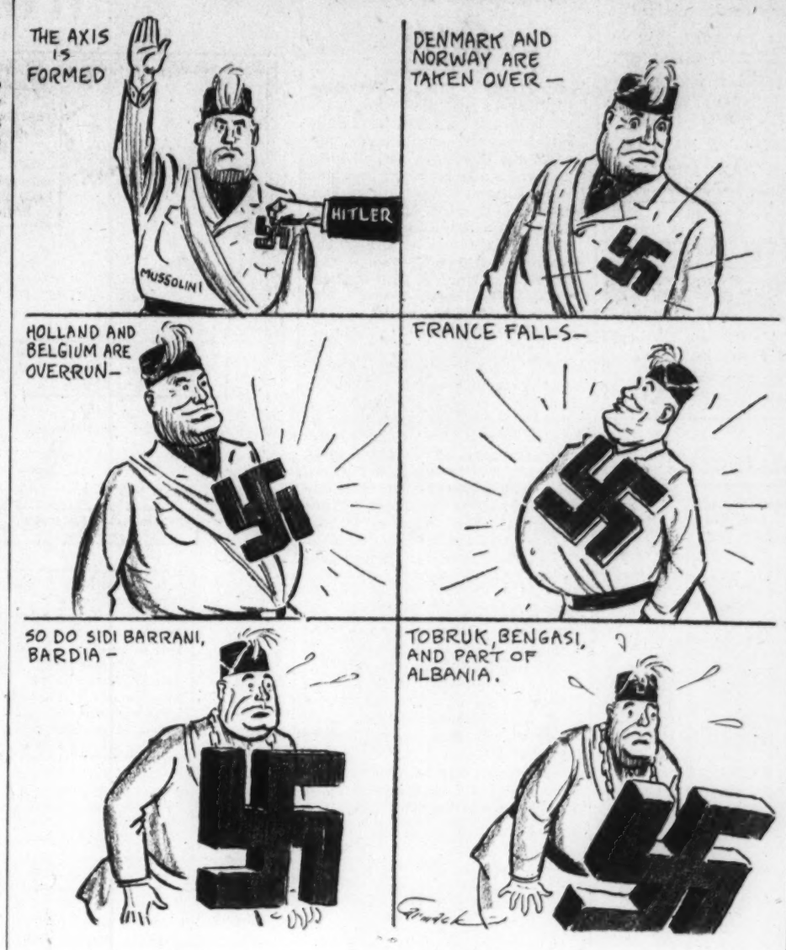
I think most people in this country have it deep down in them that America will be the nation to seal the issue when she gets going in building us planes in true Yankee style. What suffering she will save us—her brothers and sisters in blood and all tradition.

JAMES

Dear Hilda: PORTSMOUTH

I wish you would write to a Boston newspaper and tell that the really beautiful clothes that came from Boston were most thankfully received. Many of the refugees had no clothes beyond a skirt and coat, or a nightdress and coat. They only had just what they could snatch as they rushed out of their houses as the bombs exploded. There were many who had no shoes, and of course no hats. The weather was arctic. One woman told us that she had spent the night on the Common. No one can imagine what it means to be deprived in one moment of home, clothes, and every single possession. Do thank Boston for all of us. A.

Ornament or Millstone?



The Bookshelf

For Union Now With Britain

There must be many Frenchmen today who wish their Government could have accepted Winston Churchill's offer of union with Britain. There must be many Englishmen who wish that offer could have been made earlier.

The situation between the United States and Britain is now very much the same as was that between Britain and France before the French capitulated. As the French stood an outpost of British security in Europe and on the Atlantic, so Britain stands an outpost of American security.

How many Americans would now approve of an offer of union by the United States to the British Commonwealth? To Mr. Churchill's offer, Marshal Pétain had to reply in effect that it was too late; that the French at that time must recognize defeat. There is a warning in this for free peoples who would preserve their freedom. The time has come when freedom can be preserved most surely by consolidating it.

"When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." These words of Edmund Burke state today's problem. Toward the solution of that problem, Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now," contributes a new work, UNION NOW WITH BRITAIN (New York: Harpers. $1.75). When Mr. Streit published his earlier essay in international federation, there was still an opportunity to include all working democracies within the orbit of union. In those days, federation might have been an alternative to war; now Mr. Streit sees it as an alternative to further defeat for the democratic way of life.

Those who confuse Mr. Streit's aims with those of British propaganda miss the point of their necessity to American security. Britain, it turned out, needed France enough to offer it union. Mr. Churchill, in that dramatic moment when he made his unprecedented proposal, could hardly have been called a French propagandist.

Those who used to consider Mr. Streit's plan as utopian, theoretical, beyond the serious contemplation of any existing government, now must recognize that overnight an emergency can develop which makes such an aim not only practical politics but an urgent national necessity.

In this book the author takes account of the treacherous times in which his plan would have to be launched. He has reckoned with the uncertainties which haste entails, as well as with "the existing and approaching dangers" which the failure of free peoples to combine against totalitarian aggression have produced. He thus proposes a plan which would permit free men to defend their liberties through union, first, provisionally, and then definitely after long consideration. The first step would be taken to "save freedom from defeat"; the second to "win the peace."

This book deserves the careful consideration of every American. The experience of the last two years documents its thesis. For early 1941 it is required reading.

C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Lawlessness

By Frank L. Perrin

There is being waged, in the grand old State of Delaware, what promises to become a war of endurance between two determined domestic factions. Like probably all of her sister States, and like the Nation as a whole, Delaware finds itself confused and even seriously embarrassed by obsolete punitive statutes. Laws enacted to meet a real or imagined emergency, or to enforce or impose some inhibition, have, in Delaware as elsewhere, remained, without amendment or repeal, to confuse and embarrass the children and grandchildren of their proponents.

Those of us who are perhaps a little old-fashioned are inclined to the alarming conclusion that people generally have abandoned their preconceived concepts of right and wrong. To a degree, at least, this seems to be the fact. Acts and indulgences once regarded as sinful, and therefore properly punishable by imprisonment, confinement in the public stocks, or by ducking, are not now so generally deemed offenses against the public. The matter of Sabbath observance, for instance, once unquestioningly accepted as a matter which wise lawmakers might define and regulate, has, by popular consent, become quite largely a subject of individual or personal decision.

* * *

Mankind, even after it had been discovered that free peoples might with impunity defy the ordinances imposed by conquering or hereditary overlords, could not resist the temptation to impose voluntary restrictions even upon those who had been emancipated. There must have been in this a concession to some dreaded or imagined power or influence the source and origin of which had not then been clearly and satisfactorily defined. It probably was deemed wiser to play safe, even if in doing so it was necessary to appease that which was feared because it was not understood.

So it came about that in Delaware, as in communities elsewhere, it was declared to be unlawful, and therefore punishable by fine or imprisonment, to clear the snow from one's own walk or doorway on "the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." Indulgence in childish games and sports was similarly forbidden. Even works of necessity, no matter what the emergency, fell under the general inhibition.

Now it has been made apparent that in Delaware, as elsewhere wherever the so-called Blue Laws have not been repealed or amended, they are not generally observed. In those States where executives and legislators have agreed, reasonable alterations have been made in ancient ordinances which had not been repealed and discarded. But there seems to persist in Delaware a vigorous remnant of that political or partisan faction, more or less discredited in these days, known a generation ago as "stand-patters." Its adherents see nothing in the new order which should displace or modify that which has been ordained, taught, or accepted in the past.

* * *

Quite logically and naturally, therefore, there is being undertaken, down Dover way, in the environs of the Delaware Capitol, a determined, though crude and clumsy effort, to accomplish a political reform. Free peoples, wherever they are in a majority anywhere in the world, have ways, not devious or often clumsy, of effecting the reforms which they demand. The pronouncements and policies of national political parties, even though long pointed to with pride, have been in the past, as they will be in the future, nullified and made hollow and soundless by the ebbing and flowing tides of popular thought. But these undulating forces, moved by reason and conviction, finally come to rest at a mean point which we learn to accept as a standard of moral, political, and community values. The process is slow, but effective.

It is not a convincing answer to those people in Delaware, or elsewhere, who seek a rationalization of the criminal code to insist that wherever the laws have been liberalized the Sabbath is desecrated and accorded privileges are abused. In rebuttal it might as reasonably be insisted that, so far as personal conduct is concerned, the determination and decision are matters in which the individual, rather than the State, has the inalienable right to exercise judgment.

Perhaps the tendency, and the temptation, of those who react, suddenly, or gradually, from the influences of imposed restrictions, conditions, or beliefs, is to ride the crest of the receding wave too far. There are rocks and shoals at the end of such a quest, as dangerous and even more destructive than the inhibitions one seeks to escape. There is, likewise, a safe and inhabitable middle ground.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Final War

The last war will be fought on the threshold of the human consciousness. Here will come the victory leading to the enduring peace. For if there is to be no more conflict in the world hate must be laid low, and resentment. Malice must be routed, and envying. Greed must be cast down from eminence by generosity. Aggression must vanish before the strength of unselfishness. . . . The final victory rests with the individual.—*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Nearing the Climax

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

The days are lengthening. The nights are getting shorter. This means more to us than it has ever meant before because we have stuck to "summer time" all through the winter, and even the late risers among us have got up by artificial light. It means also that the approach of spring brings a deepening sense of a climax to come. When this climax comes, we shall fight and endure rather than think and reflect.

During the winter months of 1940-41 the British people have thought and reflected more than at any time in their history. The long evening hours, the difficulty, and, sometimes, the danger of getting about in the "black-out," the absence of amusement, the distortion or the silencing of the radio, have compelled us to turn in upon ourselves and to wonder what the future may hold in store. Before these conditions pass, it may be well to record the thoughts and reflections that have lain in the background of our minds.

* * *

Foreign visitors have been struck by the calm, matter-of-fact way in which our people have "stood up" to aerial bombardment. Sometimes I doubt whether these observers have understood the reason for our calm. The main reason, I believe, is that one thought which may be present in the minds of others never enters our minds. It is: "What if the British should not win this war?"

Not once during the winter have I detected such a thought in any utterance of any one of my fellow-countrymen. The explanation is that to us the loss of the war would mean national and individual extinction; and we lack imagination to the point of being incapable of picturing extinction to ourselves. The only question that arises is how long we shall have to "stick it," how much we shall have to endure, how hard we shall have to fight before Hitler and his gang go under.

There have been of late one or two instances that serve to illustrate our state of mind. One was when the House of Commons debated a motion in favor of some sort of negotiated peace. The movers of the motion, a very small and unrepresentative group of individuals, were not shouted down nor were they treated as traitors. Their proposal was freely discussed, and then "snowed under" by a huge majority. This was not only because we cling to our traditions of free speech, even in war time, but because the proposal itself was so much out of keeping with our state of mind that it inspired neither anxiety nor angry contempt. To talk it over and brush it aside seemed a better way than to suppress it.

* * *

Another instance, of a slightly different kind, was the House of Commons debate upon the action of the Home Secretary in suppressing two Communist publications. Some honest men of liberal mind thought it would have been better to bring the offenses of these news-sheets before a legal tribunal. Was not the freedom of the press at stake? And did not the administrative action of the Home Secretary, technically warranted though it might be under the emergency powers bestowed on him by Parliament, appear to be unnecessarily dictatorial? It was not disputed that the two publications in question had done all in their power to discourage the British war effort.

The strong sense of Parliament and the country approved of the Home Secretary's action. Most of our people would have found difficulty in explaining why they felt this way. My own explanation is that we are fighting for freedom, and are "playing the game" as best we can. The "game" of freedom means give and take, and a good deal of toleration.

The Communists are not "playing the game," and are not entitled to expect that we should "play the game" with them. If they had their way they would be intolerant of anybody's freedom except their own. So when they cry out for freedom and toleration, while they are trying to hamper our fight for freedom, they deserve to get short shrift.

They are like the famous French Clerical reactionary who exclaimed to the French liberals: "We demand liberty from you in the name of your principles, but we deny you liberty in the name of ours." This strikes our people as "heads I win, tails you lose." We do not care to play that game in time of war. Therefore we think we are better without the Communist publications which, plainly, did not want us to win the war. When we have won it, they will be free to explain to their hearts' content why we ought to have lost it.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 8, 1941

LOYAL SOLDIERS STAND · ·

· · ON LOYAL WORKERS' SUPPORT

Ewing Galloway, Caterpillar Tractor Co.

War Effort Calls for Labor Peace

By Tully Nettleton

"YES," SAID THE secretary, "Mr. Steelman wants to see you, but he has been working all night trying to settle the Ryan strike and is still in conference on it."

That was Tuesday morning. The call referred to John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service. Late Wednesday afternoon I got to see him. The strike was settled. News wires had carried the announcement. Now he could relax but not for long, since the same wires carried reports of the impending Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee, where a conciliator had been sent.

It was then I learned that Mr. Steelman had worked not one night but two to prevent a misunderstanding from tying up a West Coast airplane factory and a corner of the defense program. He had not been to bed since Monday morning. This was one example of the efforts that are made in Washington and throughout the United States to keep the wheels of industry, especially defense industry, turning.

The chief of the Conciliation Service began at once to recount some of his division's success in helping to compose the differences which tend to put men out of work and to reduce production. During the calendar year 1940, conciliators were assigned to 746 cases classed as "threatened strikes." This means that in each of these instances a strike vote had actually been taken. Ninety-five per cent of these controversies were adjusted without a stoppage of work.

In other words there were 711 potential strikes that did not take place. In these disputes more than 400,000 workers were involved. The average strike lasts a little over 20 days. On this basis it can be computed that labor conciliation services helped to save more than 8,000,000 man-days of production and of wages during 1940.

This is substantially more than the total number of man-days lost in strikes during the same period, and it does not take into account the approximately 2,000 disputes which conciliation helped to adjust before the strike-vote stage had been reached.

In fact, the number of strikes which did occur in 1940, as recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was less than in 1939 and only about half as many as occurred in 1937—or in 1917 when the United States was actually at war. Moreover, none was of such scope or duration as the coal, steel, and automobile strikes of 1937 and 1939.

Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Government's new Office of Production Management, recently pointed out that if the time lost by strikes in 1940 were spread over the whole number of persons employed, the average loss of time per worker would be less than one-fourth of a day—less than two hours—in the whole year. Yet the apparent rise of industrial disputes since the first of the year creates serious apprehension as to what may be the picture for 1941 affecting national defense.

Mr. Hillman further emphasized that the number of man-days idle due to strikes during the first six months of the defense program was only half as great as in the preceding year and was 47 per cent less than 24 years ago when the Nation was at war. He declared this development, in the face of the fact that rising industrial activity usually encourages strikes, is evidence of the patriotism of organized labor and the majority of industrialists who have accepted collective bargaining.

In a recent survey by the National Association of Manufacturers, defense contractors mentioned government

THREE STRIKES! Too many strikes, even though not all may be the fault of workers, would tend to put organized labor "out" of favor with the public and to induce measures for intervention in industrial disputes.

delays, such as changes of specifications and shortages of tools or materials as hampering elements but did not list labor stoppages as a major source of delay. This does not mean that labor unrest may not be a serious source of concern.

When a Nation is girding itself and a neighbor for resistance to a totalitarian attack that has all but caught the world unprepared, any interference whatever with full production increases the danger. Some executives report an undercurrent of demands which may make 1941 a more difficult year than its predecessor. Expiring contracts are to be renewed or renegotiated in the bituminous coal, automobile, electrical manufacturing, and shipping industries and with the United States Steel Corporation. Efforts to organize sufficiently to obtain a status of union recognition are being pressed in important sections of the steel, farm implement, aircraft, automobile, and meat packing industries.

Disputes which involve merely wages and hours or working conditions in industries where collective bargaining has become established are not so likely to defy settlement and cause strikes as are controversies where a union is trying to gain recognition in a previously unorganized industry. A research staff making an emergency survey of labor policy for the Twentieth Century Fund recently commented, "A union will usually compromise on questions of wages or working conditions. But it cannot compromise on the issue of union recognition without sacrificing its existence."

* * *

This group, headed by Dr. Lloyd G. Reynolds of Johns Hopkins University, reported that since workers in defense industries are only "30 to 40 per cent unionized, with aggressive organizing campaigns under way or projected in most fields . . . many disputes are likely to get out of hand and result in strikes, unless some agency outside the industry intervenes to facilitate a settlement."

Many have supposed this to be a responsibility of the National Labor Relations Board. And it may assist to an extent in that the elections which it is empowered to hold in industry provide an actual count of the preferences of the workers for or against a union, instead of leaving this to guesswork and exaggerated counter-claims. But, properly speaking, conciliation and mediation are not in the scope of the activities of the NLRB.

These functions belong to the United States Conciliation Service, now supplemented by the Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission. The procedure of the Conciliation Service is entirely voluntary. Usually it enters a controversy only on request of one of the parties or a public official such as a mayor or governor. In serious cases it may offer its assistance on its own initiative, and never once during 1940 was such an offer refused.

The service has approximately 80 conciliators in the field. These endeavor through their acquaintance with labor problems to find a basis of agreement between employer and employee in a dispute. No obligation exists to accept their view, except as public opinion may press for a settlement. Occasionally in a case of protracted negotiations of national importance one of them may do the spadework, after which Mr. Steelman gets the two leading parties to the controversy on a three-way long distance telephone connection with himself and that way threshes out the final differences.

* * *

If the Conciliation Service is not able to effect an agreement it calls in the assistance of the Labor Division of the Defense Commission, headed by Mr. Hillman. The Defense Commission offices work through labor union officials on one side and business leaders on the other to endeavor to persuade the principals in the controversy to come to terms. It has participated in approximately 300 threatened disputes since the beginning of the defense program.

In addition to these Federal facilities there are State conciliation services in some of the more important industrial States. These are particularly active in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Seven other States are doing fairly extensive work in mediation, and approximately 40 altogether have legislation to authorize it.

Still, as is obvious, there is a small percentage of cases in which the disagreements are so deep-seated that the participants resist all overtures and persuasion of friends, Government, and the public and remain to fight out their differences by the strike or shutdown. Should the Government in these cases, especially under the urgency of national defense, invoke compulsory arbitration?

This question has been broached in Congress, and if labor and industry should become so engrossed in quarrels of their own as to forget the national interest, public opinion might press the suggestion.

Yet the overwhelming weight of opinion on the part of organized labor, of business management, and of students who have looked into the record of compulsory arbitration where tried is against that kind of an attempt to force industrial peace.

The American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council said on Feb. 11: "Organized labor is unalterably opposed to anti-strike or compulsory arbitration legislation in any form whatsoever." Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, earlier had said labor should not be asked to lay aside the right to strike, though he pledged at the same time every possible effort to adjust disputes peacefully.

Meanwhile from the viewpoint of management the Committee on Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued a report on Jan. 30 declaring, "The National Chamber believes that anti-strike laws will prove ineffective and that they will deny fundamental rights to our citizens. The Chamber further believes that public interest will be best served by voluntary cooperation." The committee urged amicable labor relations and commended existing conciliatory services. The National Association of Manufacturers takes a substantially similar position.

The great reason why both capital and labor oppose compulsory arbitration is that each fears to give such complete power into possibly political hands and to place itself so entirely at the mercy of government. The result would be, it is argued, a form of totalitarianism or government domination of both labor and industry, and whereas either party might momentarily have found an ally, both would ultimately have found a master.

* * *

Another compelling argument against compulsion, if the paradox be permitted, is that governmental or military power never can really compel efficient work or efficient management. It cannot force good workmanship at the point of a bayonet or prescribe executive wisdom by edict. Willingness, even eagerness, is at the heart of good production, and this spirit has to be evoked by incentives, by understanding, by fairness, and by inspiration.

When men know they are being treated squarely they are glad to work, whether it be on the assembly line or at an executive's desk. Sometimes it is necessary to convince them—either workers or shareholders—that they are getting a square deal even when such is in fact the case. Sometimes there are inequities that actually need to be ironed out if men are to be able to do their best work or if capital is to be kept in the business.

* * *

In this sense, strikes, however bad they look, may not always be lost time if negotiation and thinking are kept up while hands and machines are idle. Experts say that a concerted slow-down by workers who are disgruntled can sabotage production by 50 per cent even while every man is to all outward appearances doing his job. Slipshod management doubtless can do as badly. Therefore if a crisis can bring about good will and co-operation between management and men in a shop even at the expense of a few days' shutdown while they are learning to understand each other, the apparent loss of production may more than be made up in a short time by the increased output due to better morale.

Whether this is true, of course, depends on the quality of the thinking and negotiation that goes into the settlement of the strike. And still better it is by far if employers' and employees' representatives get to work on these sources of friction in advance or can agree to go on with production while adjustments are being worked out.

To this end it is possible for government to bring a number of pressures to bear both on labor and on employers without going to the extreme length of imposing unsought arbitration. The influence of other union officials and of fellow businessmen has been mentioned. The influence of public opinion is also often a potent factor. Sometimes an agreement can be obtained to submit the issues to voluntary arbitration.

One proposal is that legislation require a "waiting period" of, say, 30 days after a

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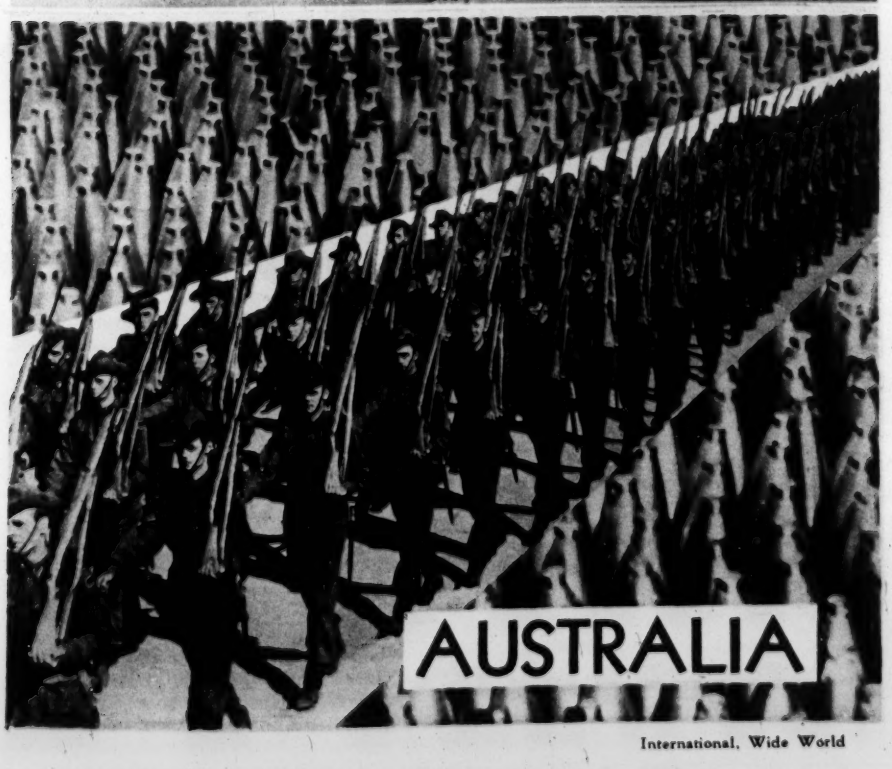
The Lion's Brood to the Rescue

By Gordon Walker



International, Wide World

WHAT IS THIS BRITAIN? What is this Commonwealth which is sending its men into battle in defense of freedom on four continents?

In the East End of London, workers are digging out of blasted homes; on the Clydebank, ship riveters race against the Nazi U-boat campaign. In bomb-marked Coventry, plane mechanics speed new sinews for the RAF. Housewives fight fire bombs, clerks man the Home Defense—a nation has mobilized to meet a "total war."

But there is more to Britain than a brave and fighting island.

It is the "Aussies" who have reinforced Singapore—who stormed Bardia. Canadians guard Iceland. Hindu Jats, too, fortify Singapore, and Rhodesian pilots defend the skies of London.

New Zealanders stand guard in Palestine. Uganda tribesmen swell the forces opposing the Italians in East Africa.

They, like the Englishman who looked eastward from the Cliffs of Dover on the day of the fall of France, can say: "We fight alone—all 500,000,000 of us."

Theirs are the Canadian transport trucks which carried British troops across Africa, the 125,000,000 pairs of Indian-made boots on which Empire troops are marching. Theirs is the gold from South Africa, tin from Malaya, wheat from Australia, and a gift of $50,000 from the tiny speck of an island called Banaba.

This is Britain today. This is the Empire which in the past few months has taken on a new vigor and unity. Paced by Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand, it is funneling into the common war chest an ever broadening stream of guns and butter, men and materials, which is giving the British struggle a new momentum.

CANADA

Canada entered the war as a boy. Today it is carrying on as a man. But it took the fall of France in June, 1940, to work the transformation.

When Canada joined Britain in its war, it was emphasized that it was strictly Britain's war, and not Canada's. Canada would help, but everywhere might be seen the "business as usual" routine. The Dominion's effort was lacking in Canadian initiative, nothing like the all-out effort of today.

It was the same apprenticeship that characterized Canada's role in the World War—relying upon Britain for experts to train the army, technicians to supervise factories, blueprints from London for each war product manufactured.

That was a British effort with Canada doing some of the work. Today it is a Canadian project from top to bottom. When France fell Canadians were sharply struck with the realization that their existence was at stake, as well as Britain's. They did not wait for blueprints from London, but began drafting their own. Canadian managers took over production. And Canadian factories began tooling up to North American specifications, which were actually more fitted to Canada's industrial equipment.

Instead of quibbling about expenses, 10,000,000 Canadians are now giving nearly 50 cents of every dollar of their share of the national income to support a record-breaking $2,000,000,000 war budget.

This year they may be spending $1,300,000,000 on the war effort alone. In the World War Canada's expenditures rarely exceeded 10 per cent of the national income.

The results have exceeded all expectations. The Commonwealth Air Training Scheme has forged eight months ahead of schedule, allowing now for a new expansion program which will double its present quota to 72,000 airmen in a year's time. To the three air squadrons now overseas will be added 25 more.

The 60,000 Canadians who are guarding British interests in Iceland, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Britain and Africa, will now be increased by a third infantry Canadian division of some 12,000, plus an armored division of 12,000 men and equipment, and an army tank brigade of 1,800 skilled operators, thus raising conscripted home and overseas troops to the 400,000 mark.

Canada's navy, which has already convoyed some 4,000 vessels across the North Atlantic, is being doubled within a year to include more than 400 naval craft, and 27,000 naval personnel.

Into Canadian plants a record-breaking stream of copper, zinc, pig iron, are being shipped from Canada's northern mines.

Bren guns, Bren gun carriers, anti-aircraft guns, shells, cartridges and chemicals are coming off the production lines with increasing tempo. Tanks, with which Britain will take the initiative on the continent, are beginning to come off production lines, whereas a few months ago even tank designs were lacking. Canadian-made transport vehicles, which have already passed the 40,000 production mark, are now being turned out at a rate of close to 600 a day.

Industrial bottlenecks and financial snags have not escaped this tremendous war effort. But with a unity never before achieved by the Dominion, Canadians have avowed their determination to drive ahead with every resource at their command.

INDIA

At the heart of the Empire in London, talking of India's political problems is infused with a new note of India's potentialities. The old rift between Government and Hindus, which for years has been the chief trouble spot of the Empire, is just as serious as ever.

Although a solution has not as yet been agreed upon, Britain has nevertheless been able to benefit enormously from the fact that India is one of the world's 12 leading industrial countries—a country which turned out its first smooth-bore gun as early as 1549.

India's 350,000,000 have taken the strategic role of chief arsenal for the entire Empire circle from Egypt to Hong Kong.

When Australians need tents and khaki uniforms, India will furnish them. When more coal is needed for British men-of-war in the Eastern Mediterranean, or when Malta needs engineering equipment, or when London calls for 5,000,000 more sandbags to protect homes and historic sites, the order is sent to India.

Steady streams of wool, lac, hemp, timber, oilseeds, pig iron, finished steel, scrap, manganese, chrome, and mica are flowing from Indian fields, mines, and forests to Indian factories, and those of Britain east of Suez.

At the India Office in London they will turn up a growing inventory of India's production of boots, field guns, antiaircraft guns, and rifles. Charts will show the rapid expansion of Indian General Motors and Ford to boost an initial production of 5,000 transport vehicles to nearly 70,000 a year; on the increase in the numbers of skilled workers enrolled in the compulsory national service.

Nor has India neglected its man power. A remaining political unrest together with the realization that modern warfare requires fewer troops, are reflected in the fact that India has not duplicated its World War mobilization of 1,500,000 troops.

Even so, turbaned Hindu Jats, famous from World War days in Mesopotamia, are reinforcing garrisons from Palestine to Hong Hong.

Ten training centers in India will soon quadruple India's air force to include 500 pilots and 2,000 air mechanics each year. Gunnery, antisubmarine, mine sweeping and signaling schools are supplying trained experts in modern warfare to man ships which slip down the ways into the Hooghly and at Bombay.

They are still talking about the Nizam of Hyderabad, who subscribed $500,000 for air services, and entirely maintains two squadrons of RAF named after his state.

AUSTRALIA

If the British blitzkrieg in North Africa had a trade mark, it would read "Made in Australia."

For it was the "Aussies" who surprised Sidi Barrani. It was these same tall, good-natured, but fearless, volunteer troops from "Down Under" who under intense fire stormed through the defenses of Bardia.

Australia has given the Empire 120,000 of these troops. It is conscripting 250,000 for overseas and to guard the Commonwealth against the dangers of war in the south Pacific.

Like Canada, Australia did not fully wake up to the gravity of the war situation until the collapse of France. But, when it did, training camps which had languished complacently in traditional Australian fashion suddenly sprang into life. The wheels of Australian factories,

(Continued on page 13)

Baseball: A Favorite Texas Dish

By Earl E. Simms

SOME BALL TEAMS win a pennant occasionally, occasionally one wins three in a row, and again some teams never see a pennant waving in the breeze except when on a road trip. There has been a great hue and cry lately that first one and then another is staying in one place too long: the American League teams have been shouting "monopoly" at the Yanks, and quite a few National League followers are saying "no third term" to the Reds.

It is this way around the baseball camps of the Southwest Conference college teams. All because the Texas University Longhorns have hoisted the Conference Championship flag for the twenty-first time. Coach William J. (Uncle Billy) Disch and his hard-hitting, fast-fielding teams have won 21 of the last 26 conference races, and have been runners-up the other five times. And do not think for one inning that these wins have been push-overs or set-ups. There is no such thing as an easy schedule or a "breather" game in the Southwest Conference, which includes Southern Methodist, Texas A. & M., Baylor, Rice and Texas Christian—teams that have produced such players as Pete Donohue, Ted Lyons, Rip Collins, Beau Bell, and "Topper" Rigney.

* * *

Every club in the Southwest Conference regularly produces an above average team in the three major sports: football, basketball, and baseball. The rivalry is keen and every battle is hard fought. Texas University is the largest school in the Conference, consequently the other teams are always gunning for the Longhorns.

Uncle Billy Disch, called the grand old man of college baseball, worked his way to fame the hard way. Born of Swiss parents, he started playing baseball in Missouri with a home-made yarn ball. Back in the eighties he was captain of his high school football team; played third base, pitched, and played the outfield on the ball club; and was Tri-State Champion in the quarter and half mile in track competition.

Disch got his first money for playing baseball in Waupun, Wisconsin: $30 monthly and expenses, for doing everything on the club except catching. His four brothers played baseball in and around Milwaukee, his brother George pitched for Detroit in 1905.

Disch coached high school and college teams from 1897 to 1900, when he was appointed athletic director and trainer in all sports at St. Edward's College, Austin, Texas. Disch says to be athletic director at a college means something today, but then it meant being everything from water boy and grounds keeper up.

Disch coached at St. Edward's for 11 years and graduated many star players, among whom was Bill Killifer, who went to Philadelphia and made the powerful battery of Alexander and Killifer. I was bat boy for the St. Edward's team in those days. Killifer was even then a star backstop, he worked his pitchers well. His line of chatter behind the plate sounded like a home-made loudspeaker in a Labor Day parade. Bill Killifer could sit on his haunches and flip a peg to second base and never lose his balance. They didn't steal bases on him. I've heard his pitchers say, "That peg comes through the box humming like a rusty nail."

Disch's team at St. Edward's trounced the University of Texas teams regularly until the alumni, faculty, and players could take it no longer. So in 1911 he was hired as baseball coach and football trainer at the university. In the summer he played professional baseball in the Texas League.

During his years at Texas University, Disch has sent 34 players to the Big Show and numbers have played in the minor leagues. At least 25 other Disch-trained players were big-league material, but did not choose baseball as a profession. During all these years Disch has been a talent scout for clubs in both National and American Leagues. Up until 1932, he scouted on a commission basis. From 1932 to 1934 he was a regular scout for the Yankees. Since 1936 he has been with the Red Sox at a fixed salary and expenses during the four summer months. Until a few years ago, Disch's salary at the University of Texas was $2,500 a year. Southern Methodist offered him $7,500 a year. Disch didn't want to leave the University of Texas, and the old grads were determined that he shouldn't, so his pay was boosted to $5,500, an amount equal to that of a professor. Uncle Billy stayed.

While the coach has been collecting his scouting fees, he has taken good care of his players who have signed contracts with the majors. These boys have collected $54,400 in bonuses. Pinkie Higgins received $4,500 for signing with the Athletics, and an additional $3,500 for each of the first two years he was up. Bib Falk did well when he signed with the White Sox; and Oscar Eckhardt and Ernie Koy both got large sums when they signed for the Big Show.

With Disch, baseball is a gentleman's game. When he played professional ball he did it without the rough stuff. He never uses profanity and never permits his players to use it. He is a stickler for training rules. Like the rest, Disch's boys are sometimes grieved at the umpires, but they never get tough about it, the coach will not permit it. They play the game hard, smartly, and are sportsmen; they fight every inch of the way.

Uncle Billy never talks of unfair advantages and he refuses to let anything of the sort enter his competition. However, in 1911, his first year at Texas, they were playing Texas A. & M. A. & M. was at bat, the tying run was on second, and there was one out. The left field fence at old Clark Field was only 250 feet from home plate, hence the left fielder had a very short throw to home, and it was almost impossible to score from second on an ordinary base hit to left. The batter hit a line drive into left field, the runner was off with the crack, but slowed up at third; just then there came a thundering voice from the Texas bench, "Go home! Go home!"

The runner broke for home and the throw caught him half way, where the catcher tagged him out; then a fast throw to second caught the runner there and the side was retired. The game ended Texas 1, A. & M. 0. Sitting on the Texas bench was an old grad from the year before. He had seen many runners try to score from second on a single to left and fail. He sensed the advantage, his enthusiasm got the better of him, and he yelled, "Go home! Go home!" Disch told me, "I don't feel too bad about that game or toward my old friend, Zeb Nixon, for coaching that man home, but I'd rather not win that way."

* * *

Disch's greatest players? This was one question the coach was reluctant to answer. He did say, however, "Bib Falk is the most consistent hitter I ever coached. Bib averaged around .310 during his years with the White Sox. Ernie Koy, of the St. Louis Cardinals, is the most natural ball player I ever had."

In 1923, Texas played Baylor, the last game of the season for the Conference Championship. Disch says here he got his greatest thrill. It was the last half of the thirteenth, the score was tied 3 to 3. Ted Lyons, now veteran ace of the Chicago White Sox, was on the mound for Baylor. Manny Ponsford was pitching for Texas. Texas was at bat. There was one out and a runner on third. The squeeze play was on. Lyons sensed it. Ted cut loose with his fast ball. It was high, intended to forestall the bunt. The ball glanced off the tip of the catcher's mit into the stands. The runner scored standing up. Final score: Texas 4, Baylor 3.

In an exhibition game with the New York Giants, a delayed steal worked perfectly. And the Texans once city-slicked the Yankees, too, with a double steal.

"HE KNEW THEM WHEN"
William J. (Uncle Billy) Disch, Coach of the Texas University Longhorns, and the Baseball Field in Austin, Where Big-League Players Learned Diamond Strategy From Him.

He Builds Good Ships

By Richard Matthews Hallet

BATH, MAINE, for centuries has been a city of ships and mother of seamen. Ships and the sea have been its life, and it has known how to change with the times, and accommodate itself to the modern fashion in ships. At Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec, was built in 1608 the pinnace Virginia, the first ship the New World produced; and through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Bath's pride of shipcraft developed steadily. After wooden ships came the Sewall ships of steel, and then the Bath Iron Works, at first engine builders, branched out into steel ship construction, with the naval gunboats Machias and Castine, and later with the battleship Georgia.

I remember my early impression of the Iron Works as full of smutted, imp-like men who produced uncouth monsters of the deep like the ram Katahdin, which never rammed anything except a wharf's end; and I thought that these ship men were not to be compared with the adz men and the broadax men of the wooden shipyards. I expected to devote my life to fashioning the hollow oak.

But this was not to be. Wooden ships had come to the last of the last, and now it must be steel or nothing. And after the first World War, it looked like nothing. The Bath Iron Works had built the best destroyers in the world, as German submarines knew to their bitter cost, but now the war to end war was over. The United States had its Limitations Conference, and turned its back on Europe. The Bath Iron Works built yachts in place of destroyers, and before too long they were down to their last yacht.

That was in 1925. The Bath Iron Works was junk, and was sold for its junk value. The plant's works manager then was William S. Newell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the summer of 1898 he had come down to Bath and got a job as a rivet heater. Since then the Iron Works had been his life. For 10 years he had been works manager, and one of the country's master builders.

* * *

Now there were no more ships to build, it seemed. The sea, we supposed, was merely something colored blue on maps.

And so the Bath Iron Works flickered out, along with all the rest of America's 223 shipyards. Its shops were stripped, the workmen drifted away, the organization was extinct. Or no. Not quite extinct. It lived still in one man's life and purpose. William S. Newell had labored too long in that vineyard to let it wither under his hand. The Iron Works was junk. It had turned to making fiber pie plates, and failed at that. But he saw what its destiny might be. He acquired it from those who had bid it in at auction, and in 15 short years, under every handicap, has brought it up from the depths to the magnificent physical property of today, with current contracts for $165,000,000 in destroyers building and to be built.

What sort of man is William S. Newell, who has brought this to pass? For one thing, he is a man who knows how to play well within his game. Recently H. V. Kaltenborn, the radio commentator, asked him, "Suppose you have to build ships twice as fast as you are now building them, how will you go about it?" Newell answered, "First I'll tell you how I'll do it, and then I'll tell you it's impossible."

There you have the measure of the man. He puts the impossible second. If he has to, he can throw it into the discard altogether. America's present crop of impossible is large, and must be mowed down by men who know how to cut wide swathes. Newell is such a man. Right now he is hard at work on his latest impossible, building ships twice as fast as when Kaltenborn put his question. The British Procurement Commission has placed its $50,000,000 order for 30 cargo ships with a South Portland yard, largely because of the availability of Newell to head that yard. The British trust in American shipbuilding capacity begins at the top and works down.

Newell is used to having things hang in the balance, but he can be trusted to see to it that in the end they tilt the right way. I saw him lately at a launching, carrying out an armful of roses to the girl who was to christen the destroyer. He had tried to delegate that duty and failed. So he delivered the roses. But he is well aware that a bed of roses is not a shipbuilder's inheritance. The band was playing, flags were flying, everyone was carefree. Only the builder looked a little grim. It was time to torch away the steel plate that held the ship to the land. She hung by a thread of steel. Four millions hanging in the balance, to say nothing of the yard's reputation. If the ship should stick, that would mean seven costly weeks of building up new ways.

But Newell didn't mean to have her stick. I saw him put out his hand to her prow, as if shoving at her, and the destroyer slid back into the river. Not cause and effect, I grant you, but still it seemed as if there was one man's purpose working there.

Newell has grown up with his job, and knows how to look at it all round. He has the feel of it, and his full share of the sixth sense that goes into ship construction. Last summer I talked with a young steel salesman. "Do you ever sell Newell steel?" I asked. "Never," he said promptly. "But," I said, "I understand that he did place an order with your firm. . . ." "Ah, that's different," he said. "Sure he placed an order. If you've got what he wants, he buys. But you don't sell him. You don't ever sell a man who knows exactly what he wants. He buys."

And in other ways he knows how to forelay for his needs. Take skills, for example. Newell has lately expanded the Bath Iron Works from 1,800 to 3,100 men, and not for the most part by importing skills, but much more largely by developing the potential skills in the surrounding countryside, from Portland to Rockland, Maine.

* * *

"If I want a ship riveter," says Newell, "I can make him out of an intelligent farmer more easily than out of a bridge riveter."

And why? Because, for one thing, the bridge riveter has too much to unlearn. He has developed different bodily habits from the ship riveter.

A bridge riveter lately applied at Bath for a riveting job.

"You can't drive ship rivets," the foreman said.

"Try me," said the riveter, bursting out of his clothes with confidence.

So they tried him. They put a riveter's boot on his hand, and an asbestos pad under his feet, and tossed him a hot rivet. But he failed to drive it. The ship riveter anchors his elbow, and the bridge riveter goes at it free-handed. The ship riveter's gun has a convex die, a round nose, and with this round nose he must countersink the rivet flat to the plate, and do it in a hurry while the rivet is hot. The bridge riveter has a concave die, a little cup into which the rivet head fits. He can lean his weight into that and not slip off, and he has got too used to this method to change it easily.

Ship men should start as ship men, but ship skills don't spring through the pavement when some Caliph in Washington claps his hands. You have to forelay for them. That is why Newell accepted the suggestion of the Bath High School for a trade extension course, putting high school boys into the Iron Works for experimental training. Bath was and is a city of ships, with a great pride of craft founded on 100 years of building. It was logical that sons should follow fathers into that industry.

The boys in this course are not yet apprentices in the true sense, they are not factors in production, but the whole production field is open to their investigation, and if they look alive, they can't help learning. This scheme weeds out boys with no mechanical aptitude, boys who are all thumbs and who do everything by main strength and awkwardness. The more likely boys soon get acquainted with the Yard.

And it does more. Once the boy is familiar with the scene of operations, his interest is kindled, his life begins to have direction. He sees where he is headed, and when he leaves school there is no sense of a break with what he has been doing. The chances are, he goes on with new zeal, and becomes a regular apprentice or a helper. The success of the Trade Extension Course is seen in this, that Bath industry has absorbed 80 to 90 per cent of its graduates.

William S. Newell, ir other words, builds up an organization as he builds a ship, with a proper regard for the human strains and stresses, the balances and the tolerances. He knows ships, he knows steels, yes; but likewise he knows men, and this is the ripest part of his experience. He is a spot welder of human skills, and there is no better guarantee of a good shipyard.

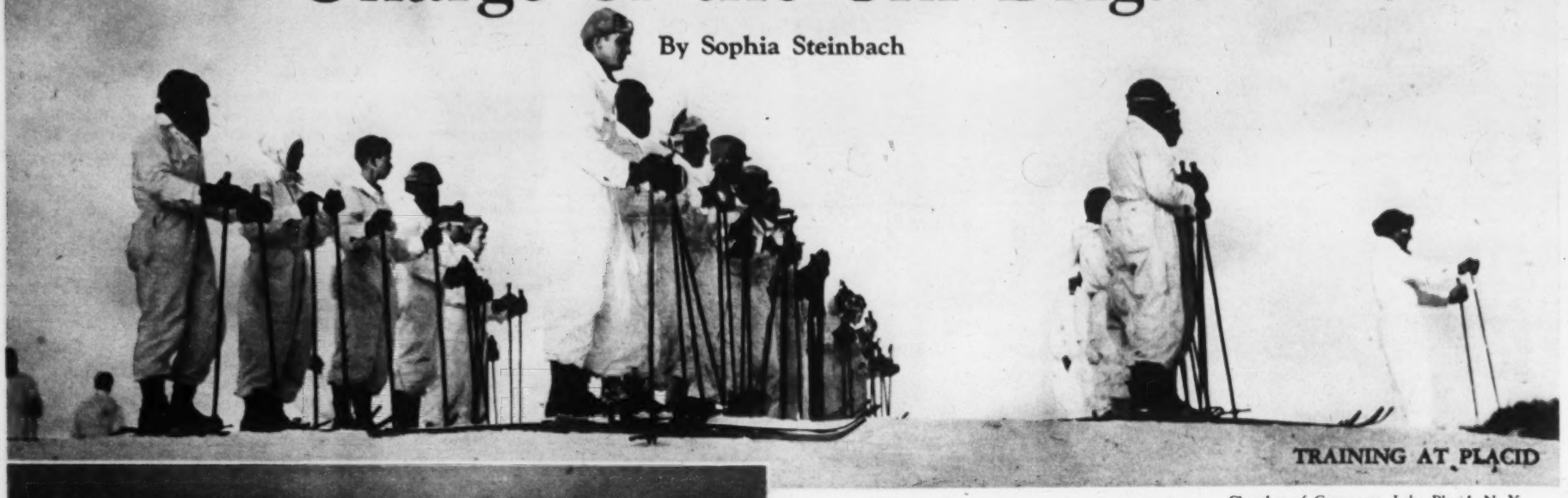
Wide World

HE WAS SURE SHIPS WOULD BE NEEDED

William S. Newell, President of the Bath (Maine) Iron Works Corporation (Top). The U. S. Destroyer Ludlow (Above) Which Took the Water Recently at Bath

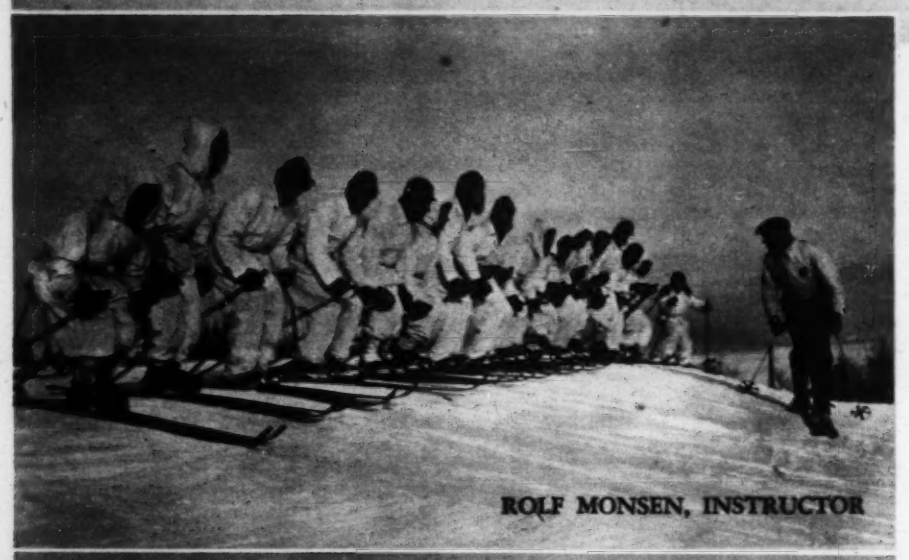
Charge of the Ski Brigade

By Sophia Steinbach

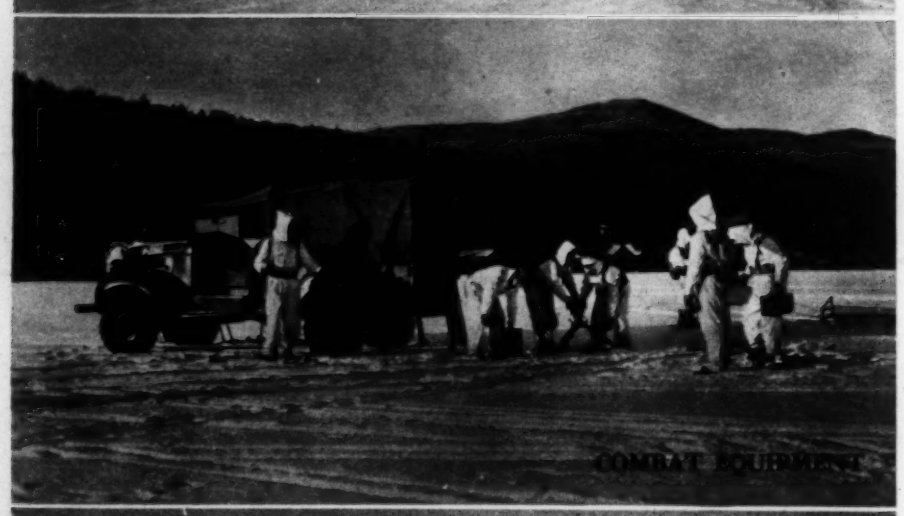


TRAINING AT PLACID

Chamber of Commerce, Lake Placid, N. Y.



ROLF MONSEN, INSTRUCTOR



COMBAT EQUIPMENT

1ST DIVISION—RIFLE PRACTICE

WINTER CAMPAIGN

FOR MANY YEARS the United States Army has cherished elaborate schemes to guard the four sides of the country with adequate attention to both frosty outposts and subtropical sands. Officials took the plans out of the files and dusted them off hopefully from time to time, but the great scenario remained without a cast until total defense was voted the most serious business before the Nation.

Now, Private John Soldier is called up to fill many parts. One item in the United States Army program for winter defense gives to him the picturesque, new role of ski warrior, with a supporting cast of civilians.

While he is training to fire a rifle on skis, bivouac outdoors in zero weather in a sleeping bag, and move combat equipment over carpets of snow into which they sometimes sink hip-deep, winter sportsmen are rehearsing their part as civilian scouts—the first the country has known since the Indian Wars. The General Staff wants them to become so familiar with local terrain that they can map short cuts, break trails for the Army over velvet highways that conceal pitfalls of jagged rocks and branches, extend antiaircraft and antiparachute defense systems into remote regions and find suitable sites for overnight camping.

The prospect takes some of the grimness out of the martial scene. When demobilization day arrives, after the status quo has been guaranteed in the Western Hemisphere, thousands of Army men will go home adept at a diversion that ranks with bicycling and canoeing as a pleasant form of traveling.

The dual program still is in the experimental stage. Large-scale training of ski troops got under way this winter for the first time in picked battalions of the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth divisions of the regular Army and the Forty-first and Forty-fourth divisions of the National Guard, stationed in the 15 states that comprise the snow belt. Units at Fort Custer, Mich.; Fort Lewis, Wash., and Fort Devens, Mass., recently transferred from temporary quarters at Plattsburg, N. Y., were among those singled out for preliminary training in winter campaigns. Fort Snelling, Minn., already has 2,500 ski troopers.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, named the National Ski Patrol System to direct civilian activities and provide the corps of technical consultants for regional Army commanders. Composed of 2,000 experienced skiers, the co-operative organization has zoned the snow belt for its 89 local patrols as the first step toward gearing a civilian organization to Army requirements.

Does the American soldier of 1941 like maneuvers in snow?

"His morale is comparable to that of a baby with a new toy," according to Rolf Monsen, international ski champion and three times United States Olympic team captain, who is teaching First Army rookies how to stand on skis—and fall. He predicts great things for American winter sports from the novices.

"Most of the men never have worn the hickory boards before," he said. "Many who were recruited within the past year are Southern boys who are seeing snow for the first time. Yet their progress is far more rapid than that of the average skier in view of the short time they are exposed to instruction. Add to the fascination they find in the exhilarating sport their excellent physical condition and esprit de corps heightened by a bit of company rivalry, and you have the reason."

Lake Placid's magnificent trails and slopes are the training grounds for picked units of the First Division. Their exuberant attempts compete with suave professional exhibitions for the applause of visitors to the famous winter playground of the East.

Each week 110 new men leave for the resort with ski and combat equipment, field kitchens and food supplies. These are experimental units for testing training methods and equipment. Champions in each company will graduate to the ranks of a hard-hitting, fast-moving combat group and will assist the entire First Division of approximately 12,000 soldiers to acquire "ski legs."

Every morning at 8 o'clock the rookies report in white camouflage suits over service uniforms to Mr. Monsen for four hours of training in fundamentals of skiing.

"Most companies need only two days' work-out to get their ski legs sufficiently for a short cross-country trip," Mr. Monsen said. "These trips lengthen progressively, winding up with a final 12- to 14-mile langlauf over rolling country and tricky trails—a fair test of the ability of any average skier."

Afternoons, and in every spare moment, the recruits tumble about the sparkling land. With frequent spills, they lunge forward, fall into a glide, first on one foot, then the other, and strive to learn in good form. When and how to collapse requires practice, too.

The acrobatic art of combining speed and balance under difficult snow conditions and full loads occupies the latter part of the week at Lake Placid and continues under Col. James I. Muir when the soldiers return to Fort Devens, Mass. It involves development of techniques for carrying rifles, light machine guns, and ammunition.

The men must learn to loosen their skis in order to fire in various positions and must keep them on in readiness for quick advances or shifts of position.

Snow tricks reminiscent of pioneer warfare have their part in the strategy of ski soldiers today. If there is danger of being observed from an elevation, the platoon is cautioned to move in a single line, leaving but one track in the snow, less revelatory than a row would be.

First lessons with combat equipment teach recruits how to take various positions for maneuvers, carry packs in balance, and fire rifles in kneeling and prone positions. They experiment in transport and manning of machine guns of many types and calibers, trench mortars, and even antitank guns. Dog sleds, toboggans, skis fastened together, and a "sno-bile" are being tested as carriers.

American defense policy benefits by enlightening experiences of European nations in the European war, Mr. Monsen held.

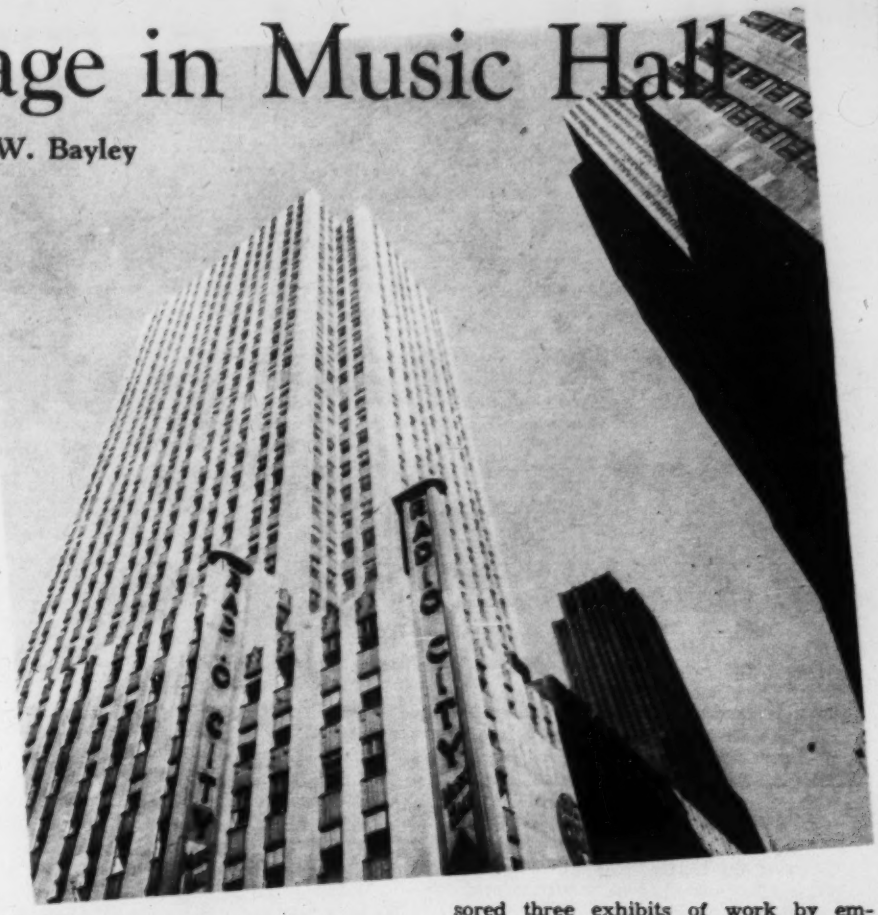
"A man on skis is at least twice as useful as the man floundering afoot through snow and icy crust," he continued. "The value of the ski warrior in modern warfare, on flat lands or hills, was not realized until Finnish ski patrols repeatedly destroyed, eluded, and harrassed numerically superior Russian infantry. The British at Narvik ruefully discovered the troops they landed there were of little use without skis."

Army experts disclaim knowledge of movements the ski troops may be called upon to take, but declare that their program for winter defense is part of the policy to be ready to fight anywhere. "Our efforts now are predicated on a situation we know very little about," an Army

(Continued on page 15)

At Home Back Stage in Music Hall

By Malcolm W. Bayley



WE WERE STANDING in the wings, watching a hundred dancers flash through the convolutions of a colorful spectacle to the music of Ravel's "Bolero," and when we first noticed the girl she was half way across the huge stage. Several feet of ruffled trimming had torn loose from her costume and was whipping about her ankles, threatening to upset her and mar the perfect rhythm of the entire ensemble.

Within a few seconds—it seemed like long minutes to us watchers—the girl with the flapping ruffling was opposite our entrance and she darted off stage. The dancers moved on, and probably not six of the 6,000 spectators noticed the hurried exit.

"Has anybody got a knife or a pair of scissors?" she called. A knife was produced, the offending bit of ruching severed, and the laughing youngster—she couldn't have been more than 20—headed back toward the stage.

"Think you can get back on?" asked a fair-haired man with a blond mustache. "This is a limited, you know, not a local."

"Oh, they'll stop at Fifty-ninth Street for me," laughed the girl, and she swung back into line without missing a step and sent back over her shoulder a grin and a wink to the group in the wings.

The friend in need who pulled out his pocket knife was Russell Markert, originator and producer of the Rockettes, that group of 46 trained precision dancers who are perhaps the most celebrated of their kind in the world. He was the blond-mustached man who engaged in the persiflage about "the limited." The incident was our introduction to the esprit de corps that pervades the city within a city the public never sees—backstage at New York's Radio City Music Hall.

This enormous establishment is devoted to the professional activities, the recreation, and the "family life" of the 600 workers attached to this world's largest theater. We visited this as the guests of a member of this big Music Hall family, and none of us had climbed more stairs since we clambered up into the Statue of Liberty's eyebrow back in '34. Up one flight and down another we went, under, over, and back of the enormous stages; beneath the carpenters' feet and into the symphony orchestra's subterranean music vault, popping our heads into the preview projection booth, invading the privacy of the sewing rooms, poking our noses into the radio studio, library lounge, rehearsal halls, gymnasium, and almost into the food trays of the boys and girls in the cafeteria. But no matter how we seemed to interrupt routine or get in the way, we were met only with smiles. We were to learn the reason for this when we met the quiet man at the head of this big institution in Rockefeller Center.

It was late in the afternoon when we came upon William G. Van Schmus. He was standing at one side of a reception room which had been converted into a dance floor—and he had been there since morning, except for a brief absence for lunch—wearing the kind of smile that comes to one only when he is making others happy. The occasion was the annual New Year's Eve party for the Music Hall staff, and as president and managing director, "Mr. Van," as the whole staff knows him, was performing his duties as host. A dance orchestra was "wa-wa-ing" in one corner, possibly 100 young people were on the floor, and refreshments were being served to that many more seated about the room. People were constantly coming up and shaking hands and introducing others who shook hands. Already he had greeted probably 300 employees and their guests and he expected to keep this up for hours more. Around him were milling dancers and waiters, yet "Mr. Van" was calm, dignified, urbane. He had the air of a happy Paterfamilias whose entire family was home for the holidays.

Radio City Music Hall, as any awe-struck visitor knows, has a bowing and scraping staff of intelligent young men scattered about its lobbies upstairs and down. And, what few visitors know, this group of uniformed Apollos have extraordinarily large ears; that is, they report, as part of their daily duty, what they hear patrons say. The report is usually one of enjoyment. Now this feeling the patron may attribute to the music of the great organ or that of the symphony orchestra, to the singing of the Glee Club of 30 young men, the dancing of the Corps de Ballet or of the Rockettes—or maybe the visitor just liked the picture. But Mr. Van Schmus believes there is something more to it than that.

This friendly businessman—he was an industrial engineer before he came to Rockefeller Center—believes that if a feeling of happiness, harmony, mutual understanding, and well-being prevails "back stage," this atmosphere will be projected over the footlights to the audience. So, if a patron is happy about the show, it is probably because those who put it on were happy in doing it.

There are a dozen things that help to make workers contented at Radio City Music Hall. Take the 46 Rockettes. Only 36 appear on the stage at a time. Ten are always on vacation. They work every day for three weeks and then get a week off—but they find $50 in their envelopes every one of the 52 weeks of the year, work or no work. On three days a week they and the ballet girls rehearse between shows for next week's show. Between performances on the other four days, they shop, play games, or read in the library, listen to the radio, knit sweaters for the British, do their own mending, take sun baths on the roof or play games there in mild weather. They even have a dormitory where they may stay over night in emergency, and a cafeteria with meals at all hours.

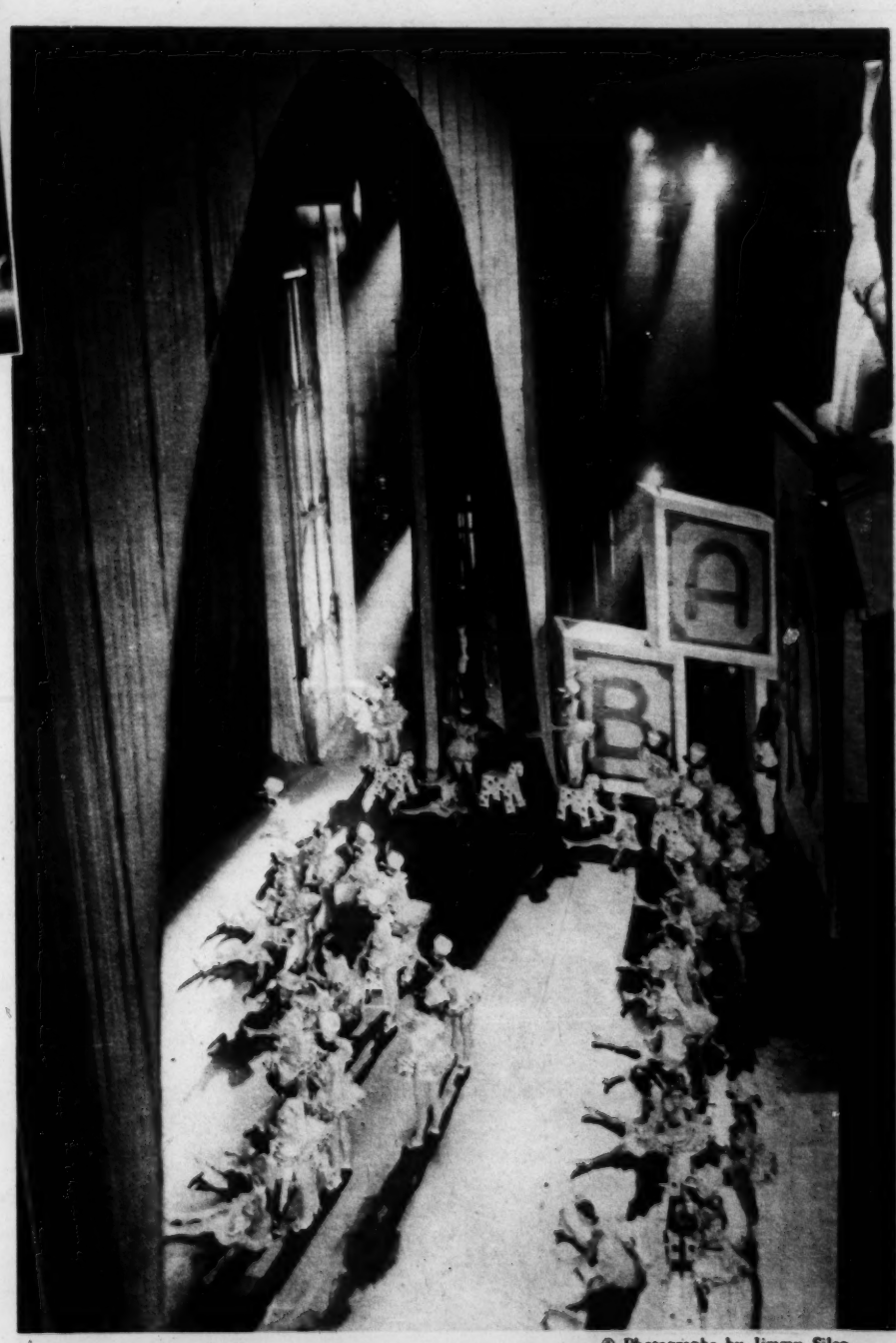
The Rockettes have a captain, who looks after the girls, attends to the pay roll, helps with their problems, and otherwise acts as a professional mother.

All backstage employees are allowed two passes a week for their family or friends. Musicians and uniformed service staff each have private club rooms. Current motion pictures are shown for employees in the preview projection room.

Shuffleboard, paddle tennis, deck chairs, and gliders are available on the landscaped roof of the theater in summer. No dancer is required to diet, to keep certain hours, or to perform certain exercises.

As in choral and orchestral work, cooperation is vital in group dancing. Here personal ambition has no place and each must work for the good of the whole. A further proof of how this feeling of cooperation extends even beyond stage, auditorium, and rehearsal hall is the fact that the Music Hall has recently sponsored three exhibits of work by employees—an art show, a needlework exhibit, and a photographic exhibit.

A year or two ago, Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon Mr. Van Schmus the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities, and said in the citation: "You have proved that the beautiful, the cultural, the decent can be produced attractively and even with financial success." It might also have said: "You have proved that happiness reflects happiness." The 6,000,000 persons a year who buy tickets to Music Hall demonstrate that fact.



© Photographs by Jimmy Sileo

TWO DANCING GROUPS AT RADIO CITY

Radio City Music Hall Corps de Ballet (Left) Directed by Florence Rogge, in a Costume Spectacle. From Far Above the Stage the Cameraman Enables Us to Look Down (Above) Upon a Nursery Rhyme Number Performed by the Rockettes, Precision Dancers

A HILL BILLY BAND
On Skyline Drive, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia

IF YOUR CHILD has not already done so, he's likely to surprise you one of these days singing folk songs. If he's from one of the hundreds of classrooms that have listened to the Folk Music of America broadcasts on Columbia's School of the Air, then it's to be expected that some of the music has penetrated and will sooner or later assail parental ears. For whatever your own ideas about America's native music may be, it is tuneful and it is rhythmic. These features make it hard to put out of mind once it has established itself.

And what is your attitude to be if Junior, who has had a pretty well balanced view of the universe up to this point, comes home singing about John Hardy, the outlaw? Or if Mary insists upon rendering three distinct versions of "Frog Went a-Courtin' "? Or if Johnny and his wild western friends bring to their games of cowboy life a repertoire of songs beginning with:

> I woke up one mornin' on the old Chisholm Trail.
> Rope in my hand and a cow by the tail. . . .

Ten to one your reaction will be one of pride, no matter what notions of musical snobbism lurk at the back of your mind. But it is well to mention these attitudes at this point and get them out of the way. For years American music has been largely unaware of its own rich resources.

This is a proposition we can demonstrate by simply going back to—let's say—the year 1910. The parlor upright was as much a part of the good American home as was the crystal-fringed chandelier or the globe-like shade on the parlor lamp, with pink and blue flowers on if and perhaps an old mill stream. Everyone gathered about the piano, crowding to see the words of a new popular song, and the singing made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in finesse. For this was the pre-radio era, when popular songs sold a million copies.

And while this scene was typical it was only one aspect of the picture. Work songs were a part of the life of the Southern field hands as lumberjack songs were of the Northwest and of northern New England. From Corpus Christi on the Gulf to Cheyenne in far-off Wyoming, cowhands with wind-bitten faces sang of the old cattle trails—probably as they rode fence on a prosaic twentieth-century ranch! Children in all parts of the country continued to sing play-party songs—"London Bridge," "All Around the Mulberry Bush" —so familiar to us that we seldom think of them as folk music.

* * *

There was also that growth from folk music—with its inter-relatedness to American brass band music—that ultimately gave us Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman, boogie woogie piano, and other phenomena of the swing world. Back in 1910, in St. Louis, up from the levee on Market Street, you could find 10 good ragtime piano players in any corner resort, and—believe it or not—St. Louis rags were complicated with delicate tone shading and always played in moderate tempo! Meanwhile, in New Orleans, the rags were used in early instrumental jazz, often in an increased tempo, as stomps. Played mostly in roisterous places, this new music got little attention in polite musical circles. Like ragtime it was out of blues and you could, if you wished, follow it back to Negro folk music, particularly the spirituals.

All in all, America's music comprised an impressive and varied picture. Yet it was ignored by most "serious" composers. For one thing, a cultural deference made America rely heavily upon Europe for inspiration as well as technique. Thus, the neglect of native rhythms by composers was encouraged by audiences who, prior to 1925, expected a European label, or a reasonable facsimile. In commenting on this situation President Alan Valentine of the University of Rochester said this year in opening the Tenth Annual Festival of American Music at the Eastman School of Music: "They did not even care to hear it. Blind to the promise of native—even grass roots—American musical culture, they looked to Europe for their music and their musical standards."

Today the situation is quite different. Aaron Copland, one of the American composers whose work was featured in the first concert of native music at the Eastman School in 1925, was commissioned last year to write the music for the film "Of Mice and Men." Needless to say, to compose for the sound track of a motion picture so "down to the soil" it was necessary to have a composer who could approach his subject with the best available technical equipment but with distinctly American inspiration.

* * *

Hollywood now insists upon a degree of authenticity in its music as well as in its period gowns. In the carefully scored sound track of Chaplin's "Modern Times," themes were used that took for granted the listener's knowledge of folk song words. What program composer, a few years ago, would have introduced the rhythmic "Sweet Betsy From Pike" as typical Gold Rush music? And in Pare Lorentz's Government-sponsored film, "The Fight for Life," a piano blues by Joe Sullivan was used to convey a serious mood.

This renaissance of interest in native music brings with it—for many of us—a necessary readjustment. We've been taught to think of folk music as something musty, out-of-date, and at best of trivial moment, and I think we should revise this estimate in the light of present knowledge. It's difficult to have ears and still remain outside the current trend toward a discriminating acceptance of many types of American music. In addition to Hollywood's use of it, and its use on the radio, phonograph companies bring out more and more examples of folk music—stressing "natural" presentation—and we can listen at will to a folk song from the eighteenth century that commemorates the Bombardment of Bristol, R. I., or Woody's songs of the Oakies, blown out of the dust bowl country and down Highway 66.

For a long time now many parents have tried to help their children understand and appreciate something deeper and more pertinent to these United States than the jitterbug froth that represents the backwash of present-day jazz. This effort has been immensely stimulated by the above-noted factors, and now a further impetus has been given by the Folk Music of America series produced by CBS's William Fineshreiber and presented by Columbia's Music Department in co-operation with the Archive of American Folk Song of the Library of Congress, the Music Educators' National Conference, and the National Education Association. Local listening units in schools had in some instances the active co-operation of Parent-Teacher groups as well. G. D. Wiebe, of the Ohio State University Bureau of Educational Research, acted as advisor on the Teachers' Manual, and the programs themselves were arranged by Alan Lomax, who at 25 is the Assistant in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song in the Library of Congress (under Dr. Harold Spivacke, who heads the Music Division).

* * *

The choice of Alan Lomax was fortunate. His father, John A. Lomax, has long been recognized as the foremost folk song collector in the United States, and Alan began to match his ambitious stride when still in his teens—first, by understanding his father's contributions to the field; second, by his decision to carry on the work. John A. Lomax conceived of folk music as growing out of life, not just hit-and-miss, but life in large slices. Hence, his first significant accomplishment was a study of all types of cowboy songs. His second undertaking was an equally comprehensive survey of the songs growing out of Negro secular life.

Having worked with his father, it was natural that Alan Lomax should exhibit a similar approach when he was placed in charge of the Archive and, later, when he was chosen to devise a method whereby folk music could be made to enrich the musical lives of America's school children. And in planning the latter he had at his disposal the 10,000 to 15,000 titles from the Library of Congress collection, as well as close to 3,000 of these songs on spot recordings made by singers in lumber camps, down on the levee, in the cotton fields, on cattle ranches of the West, and so forth.

In the Folk Music of America series his purpose was to show this grass-roots music growing out of and a part of the life not merely of pioneer America, but of America today. Twenty-five programs were given, including cowboy, teamster, gold rush, courting, love, railroad, poor farmer, play-party songs; British Ballads in America; Negro spirituals and secular music; blues; and even hobo and outlaw ballads, the latter in the rough-hewn native Robin Hood tradition. Lomax, ac-

NEGRO MUSIC FROM THE DEEP SOUTH
The Cotton Fields, Levees, and Plantation Houses Have Long Since Been Transplanted Into Music

H. Armstrong Roberts, James Sawders

Music From the Grass Roots

By Charles Edward Smith

FAMILIAR FOLK SINGERS

Nicholas Ray's Radio Folk Songsters, and Aunt Molly Jackson, Whose "Ballits" Date From Her Anglo-Saxon Heritage

companying himself on guitar, sang, talked in an informal manner to set colorful backgrounds, presented authentic folk singers, introduced commissioned orchestral works with the help of CBS Announcer Niles Welch.

The method was dramatic. It would show the growth of a song, its adaptation to new surroundings, sometimes the part it played in an historic event or movement. The script brought to schoolrooms, via radio, the sounds of pioneer wagons creaking along deep ruts through lowland and mountain pass, the sound of a rail being "tamped up solid" on the Texas and Pacific, thundering herds of cattle on the old Chisholm Trail, and described the smell of alkali dust as adventurous seekers after gold struck west to the tune of "The Days of Forty-Nine." A specific program might illustrate how a Gaelic lullaby had become the cowboy song, "Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie," and it would show how songs of the cattle trails matched the work and the life of the trail, even to the "loping" rhythm.

* * *

Then came what seemed to many listeners the most interesting part of the experiment—the commissioned work. On the cowboy program, for instance, Roy Harris built an orchestral piece out of three cowboy songs, "The Old Chisholm Trail," "Whoopie-ti-yi-yo, Get Along, Little Dogies," and "Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie." Thus, the listener got at once the impact of our intensely rhythmic folk strains upon "serious" musical composition. And the use of themes plus the variation form was, if not cleared up, at least made much more understandable. This is all to the good. "Serious" music does ask listening ability, so to speak, but a demonstration of this nature shows how simply—and rather beautifully, when the composer is talented—this becomes an extension of what was already intelligible in more elemental forms.

* * *

The series brought an enthusiastic response from the adult audience of parents and listeners generally. Their reasons for listening were various, but most of them had reasons—it wasn't just a matter of finding the radio tuned to the proper station. For instance, a mother listened so that her fifth-grade daughter might profit by discussing the programs at home; she even sent in a song her daughter had made up. Aside from this normal parental interest, there was a widespread conviction that the music, carefully presented in its unorthodox folk technique, was a vital experience and brought one closer to the lives of those who pioneered and developed America. As one listener put it, "I like to listen to the songs about the unknown heroes of labor and the farms." And another echoed this sentiment when he commented on the programs of Negro songs: "In them one sees courage and a rhythmic dignity."

An indication of the use to which the programs were put is given in the report submitted by a New Jersey school teacher. She had a class of 29 pupils, and of these 22 preferred the cowboy songs which, incidentally, ranked first in popularity throughout the series. Second place was given to the square dance tunes, "Arkansas Traveler," "Hop Up, My Ladies," and other standards being broadcast from Roanoke, Virginia—with fiddler, banjoist, and an old-time caller. Third came chanties, a program about whaling, clipper ships and the like, that included Captain Robinson, with the salt wind in his voice. (At the time the vote was taken the popular programs by Leadbelly, the Golden Gate Quartet, and Dust Bowl Woody, had not yet been presented.)

TWO OF A KIND

Alan Lomax (Top) Heads America's Liveliest Archive, and Earl Robinson (Above) Received a Guggenheim Fellowship to Set to Music Carl Sandburg's "The People, Yes"

Three pupils liked best the old love songs, particularly the answer-back songs, but eight liked them least. Children enjoyed singing choruses, contributed original material, and reported that six parents listened regularly. Such a satisfactory use of the series no doubt resulted to some extent from the initiative of the teacher who prepared the way so that the programs were not allowed to come out of the air cold. As in many classrooms throughout the country, this one co-ordinated the Folk Music broadcasts with the social studies course. Text in the latter was Rugg's "Building America," a book that looks at the country in terms of exploration and development, much as did the programs themselves.

An evaluation of these broadcasts is being prepared by G. D. Wiebe of Ohio State University, who received reports from numerous teachers. This analysis will of course be for the benefit of educators, and will take into account the response to the program according to grade, age, locality, and various other factors. Meanwhile, the fact that close to 80 per cent of the teachers contacted thought the series worthwhile after the first three programs, is of some cold statistical comfort but does not indicate the listening progress of its audience. Young listeners got off to a whooping start. They might reserve their opinions on later programs, but this cowboy stuff was right up the old corral. Some of the teachers thought otherwise. But this only proved that they, too, could learn, for, as one teacher put it, one heard cowboy songs on the air constantly, but on this program they were given their proper setting.

* * *

Unfamiliar material made listeners fidget. Sometimes vivid narrative would save the day, but, again, the songs themselves, rather than their subject matter, seemed to put off the listener. Certainly this was true of the British Ballads in America, sung by Aunt Molly Jackson. Now, Aunt Molly is a colorful and authentic "ballit" singer from the coal-veined hills of Kentucky, a region where the Anglo-Saxon heritage is particularly rich. One student, asked for an opinion, said, "We could hear her words all right, but she yells instead of singing." Of course, those who know her singing would not want her to change it; it is only that to ears unused to it the "ballit" style sounds merely like crude vocalizing. On future programs even difficult singers like Aunt Molly should still be presented directly, since the knowledge of free folk styles is of inestimable value in musical training, but care should be taken to pave the way to the listener through such devices as an especially lively script.

Young listeners weren't so different from the rest of us in their reaction to folk music. Most of them immediately liked the Negro work songs as presented by Leadbelly and the Golden Gate

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

Two Tributes to Winston Spencer Churchill—A London Letter

Concerning Winston Spencer Churchill, by Sir George Arthur. London: Heinemann. 6s.
Churchill: Architect of Victory, by "Watchman." London: Hamish Hamilton. 6d.
The Fleeting Opportunity, by Lord George Scott. London: Witherby. 16s.
English Lakeland, by Doreen Wallace. London. Batsford. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

OF THESE TWO SHORT WORKS about the Prime Minister, "Watchman's," though only a brief pamphlet, is the better. For Sir George Arthur's friendly and artless narrative seems to lose interest in its subject as soon as the General Strike is over. The period of Churchill's career which is concerned with the rearmament of Germany is dismissed in a few perfunctory pages.

This still leaves Sir George with plenty of interesting things to write about. A man who is one of the most distinguished living historians, who as a boy charged into the swimming pool on his first day at Harrow a youth whom he was later to know as a Cabinet colleague, who has at one time or another espoused almost every political cause that has ever been invented, who is an orator second to none in the long roll of British history, who is a soldier, an amateur artist, and a professional bricklayer, as well as a law to himself in the pronunciation of foreign names, and a member of one of the most princely of English families—a man like this is bound to be productive of good copy.

* * *

In consequence, "Concerning Winston Spencer Churchill" is an eminently readable book. Nevertheless, its truncating the most vital part of Mr. Churchill's career seriously impairs its value. This, if not "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out, is certainly the Prince of Denmark without the soliloquies. The book is, by the way, decorated with a variety of old Tory prejudices which have a pleasing archaeological attractiveness.

"Watchman's" is a far more urgent and contemporary work. It is vigorously alive to all the peculiar qualities that make Churchill the first pillar in the world's democracy. It notes how his face, which used to look like a baby's, now looks like a bulldog's. It amply recognizes his superb generosity, so that he alone, whom Chamberlain had so scornfully and bitterly rejected over many years, was left impressively to defend that unhappy statesman in the last disastrous debate on Norway. It is aware that he is a man who can turn even his own disabilities to advantage, for his struggle with the soft "s" is one of the things that make his speech instantly recognizable, like Irving's incapacity to speak the English language normally. It does full justice, too, to Churchill's sparkling and pugnacious wit, which he turns so easily against himself, in phrases like "One of the most moderate remarks I have ever been privileged to make," and "I support the Prime Minister; I hope that by doing so I shall do him no harm." And it reveals his mordant skill in denunciation and debate, as in his condemnation of the National Government in 1936, when he declared that "The Government go on in strange paradox, decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all-powerful to be impotent."

It is perhaps too early to look for a narrative that will rise to the full height of the great argument of the phase of Churchill's career that opened when he became Prime Minister. No statesman has ever taken over supreme office at a bleaker moment, for when the younger Pitt passed away after Austerlitz had given the command of Europe to Napoleon, his successor could at least comfort himself with the thought of Trafalgar. But in the first nine months of this war there had been no victories anywhere. Moreover, the first months of his administration were marked by reverses as overwhelming as have ever been known in war without bringing about total collapse.

Yet during that period of disaster the temper of the British people rose, and their spirits were higher after unparalleled and inconceivable defeat than they were before the conflict had begun. This was due almost entirely to Mr. Churchill. "Watchman" makes it quite clear that the Prime Minister does not love war; but neither does he fear it. He goes into war, not as a man who has lost peace, but as one determined to gain honor. He did not rejoice that our doorsteps should be the front line; but he recognized that the front line was also the last ditch, and that the last ditch is precisely the place where a man has the chance to show what he is made of. Until Churchill came into power there was a legitimate doubt in Europe whether the democracies had courage. He has shown that one democracy, at any rate, looks like being as brave as Poland, and the thrill of this achievement throbs through all "Watchman's" pages.

* * *

"The Fleeting Opportunity" is an agreeable picture of that world which the last war staggered and this seems likely to destroy. Lord George Scott comes of a family distinguished for wealth, culture, and historic fame. The Buccleuchs are a people whose name is familiar to all readers of Walter Scott. But Lord George's life has not been devoted to Border forays and the quarrels of the clans. His background is not so much dark glens and romantic ruins as Eton, Oxford, and the Army. He catches the full flavor of that happy, easy, sunlit, gracious existence, where a century on the cricket field against Cambridge is one of ambition's supreme heights. It was a height that Lord George attained on his first appearance in the Varsity match, and he rendered a good account of himself for the Gentlemen against the Players, too, in a game in which C. Aubrey Smith also took part. This is an autobiography which all cricketers will especially enjoy.

Doreen Wallace's "English Lakeland" is a highly personal and in consequence often extremely absorbing and amusing account of one of the most famous of English districts, and it is superbly illustrated. One may be mildly surprised by some of Miss Wallace's judgments—she thinks, for example, that Dorothy Wordsworth was probably a better poet than either Coleridge or her brother—but the interest of her book never flags.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Athenaeum as Art Patron

The Athenaeum Gallery, 1827-1873, by Mabel Munson Swan. Boston: The Merrymount Press. $6.

RECENTLY we have been in a great hurry to reconstruct and revaluate American art history. Writers have gone hastily to stock sources for information, and have been inclined to acknowledge pat statements and conclusions without deeper investigation. This modest volume, which deals with "The Boston Athenaeum as an Early Patron of Art," has resulted from the tireless research of Mrs. Swan in the archives of the Athenaeum, which is a sort of living legend among American libraries. Catalogues, correspondence, reports and records, intelligently analyzed, can prove enlightening, and Mrs. Swan's discourse unfolds revealingly an epoch of American art life.

* * *

Since this was the period when Boston was the center of American cultural life, it is particularly informing to learn how the community reacted to the figurative arts, to hear about the successes and tribulations of eminent artists. The list of printed catalogues and an index of all the artists exhibited is a revelation to the student of American art, who discerns therein local qualities of taste and understanding. We must bear in mind that since the Athenaeum ceased to be very active as an art patron, great changes have occurred in the approach and critical judgment of the arts. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which fell heir to the Athenaeum art responsibilities, has had to adjust itself to the changing aspect.

When the Athenaeum held its first exhibition in 1827, American painting was characterized by the vogue for personal portraiture and large canvases of historical or Biblical subject matter. The first exhibition was a great event, widely publicized by the press. It consisted of pictures by Americans and "Old Masters" who were mainly Dutch and Flemish painters, and many of the canvases were of dubious attribution. At this stage, interest of the spectators was chiefly in subject matter. Bostonians seemed willing then—as they need not do today—to pay a fee to see an exhibition. The receipts, carefully recorded, are truly amazing. Opportunities were afforded the artists, besides, of selling their pictures.

* * *

Washington Allston exhibited for the first time in America at the Athenaeum. The unfinished "Feast of Belshazzar" remained there until it was transported to the Boston Museum. Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington, unfinished, was shown in 1828. It has come to be known as the Athenaeum portrait and is of inestimable value because Washington posed for Stuart. Mrs. Swan publishes some interesting current discussions concerning this portrait.

The Athenaeum purchased pictures for its gallery for sums which seem a bagatelle compared with present-day market prices. It also purchased a collection of casts for purpose of study. A notable interest was manifested in sculpture, and Horatio Greenough benefited by early study in the Athenaeum fine arts room. The collection grew beyond its limits, and in 1876, when the Museum of Fine Arts building was completed, was transported there.

Mrs. Swan's volume has an appreciative introduction by Charles Knowles Bolton. It is a valuable accessory to a library specializing in Americana.

DOROTHY ADLOW

On Buying a Farm

Sixty Acres, More or Less: The Diary of a Week-end Vermonter, by Henry B. Lent. New York: Macmillan. $2.

ANYONE who has pored over the classified advertisements in the Farms for Sale columns, cherishing the hope of one day owning "a little place in the country," will find it refreshing to read how Henry Lent made an actuality of a similar aspiration. In "Sixty Acres, More or Less," he elaborates on the items in his diary which unfold the steps he and his family took from the day they became the proud owners of a valley farm in southern Vermont, complete with house, outbuildings, brook, and view. The account describes their first year of week ends on the property which will some day be their year-round-home place.

The Lents were already living on a rented Connecticut farm within commuting distance of New York when the urge came to buy a place of their own. Like many other country lovers who do not intend to make a living from the land, they had to find a place convenient to the city, or else satisfy themselves with week ends in a second, and more distant, home. They resorted to the latter course when they were unable to find a farm near by which had a purchase price compatible with the dictates of their none-too-affluent savings account. The cost of their country home in Vermont, on the other hand, was so moderate that it was easy for them to maintain two establishments.

Easy, that is to say, if they were careful of expenditures. Mr. Lent's record shows how careful they were, and it is this aspect of his diary which is of inestimable value to the reader. The expense of remodeling and rendering habitable an abandoned homestead may often rise out of all proportion to the original investment—a fact which gives pause to many farm seekers. Mr. Lent shows convincingly how ingenuity, patience, and economy can be utilized to reduce this apparent obstacle; furthermore, he makes it evident that he received abundant compensation for all the labor performed, the inconvenience undergone.

The author's blithe and informal account of his venture has a singular appeal which makes it a creditable addition to the scores of books written by exponents of the back-to-the-land movement. It is very brief and to the point—too brief, some may say. But a book which seems all too short is thereby paid a compliment that is only rarely bestowed. It matters little, in such a case, if the work makes no literary pretensions; for a book which seems to end too soon has a quality that renders critical comment superfluous.

True, a contented city dweller might not be moved by the present narrative; while one who wants a farm of his own for practical purposes as well as for pleasure might question the week end compromise effected by Mr. Lent. (It must be remembered that the author, being already comfortably situated on a rented farm, is in the position of having his cake and eating it, too.) But to all those whose enthusiasms run along lines parallel to Mr. Lent's, his diary gaily affords proof that their desires can be fulfilled.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

I Must Have Liberty, by Isabel de Palencia (Longmans, Green, $3), is the vivacious story of one who marches in the front rank of the modern feminine phalanx, a member of the old Spanish society who has shaken off feudal trammels and has made herself a popular international figure. Traveler, lecturer, translator, and newspaper correspondent, she reviews the revolution in Spain from the autobiographical standpoint, and tells of the closing days of that episode as she experienced them when representing the Loyalist Government at the Spanish Embassy in Stockholm.

John and William Bartram, by Ernest Earnest (University of Pennsylvania Press, $2), rescues from the domain of lost biography the careers of two Pennsylvania Quakers, father and son, flourishing in the eighteenth century, who distinguished themselves, the one or the other or both, in botany, in exploration of American frontiers, north, south, and west, and in writing. The influence of William is shown to have been considerable on the English poets, Wordsworth and Coleridge, not to mention the French prose writer, Chateaubriand.

The Moral Basis of Democracy, by Eleanor Roosevelt (Howell, Soskin, $1.50), expresses opinions that were long ago adumbrated by writers and speakers and that are now flooded with high-power light from all quarters, seeing excuse for timidity no longer holds. Ten brief, glowing hortatory essays.

Colored Woman in a White World, by Mary Church Terrell (Ransdell, Inc., $2.50). H. G. Wells has written a preface for this impressive life story of a Negro woman whose career symbolizes the constant, courageous struggle of her race to progress.

Alliance Book Corporation has postponed from Feb. 28 to March 7 the publication date of "The Redemption of Democracy: The Coming Atlantic Empire," by Hermann Rauschning, author of "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Recent additions to the Modern Library are Hugo's "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" and William Saroyan's "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze and Other Stories."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Basil Mathews—Positive Religionist

Supreme Encounter: The God of History in the World of Today, by Basil Mathews. London: Student Christian Movement Press. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. 6s.

BASIL MATHEWS' versatile pen is never dull. It is always engaged in the effort to help mankind to construct a better type of society, to improve social relations by obedience to the divine Will, which he is convinced has been operative in human affairs since the beginning of history. He is a positive religionist who views the conflicts of history as engendered by the efforts of evil in manifold forms to withstand the power of God; and he sees God as triumphant. Accordingly, in developing his thesis he traces the conflict between good and evil from Genesis to the final struggle depicted in the Apocalypse. The present crisis, with which he deals vigorously, fits into the pattern, and, firm believer in divine Omnipotence as he is, he does not look for success of the evil now at work in its efforts to overpower God.

Dr. Mathews as a firm religionist is a profound student of the Bible. He finds in the Old Testament many statements revelatory of the joy and fortitude of the Hebrew nation. He especially sets forth the lyrical character of much of the Scriptures in an interesting chapter, "He Hath Put a New Song." Approximately half of the book is devoted to the teachings of Jesus, his character, the meaning of his mission and its relation both to the individual and to the social order as a whole.

With a keenly penetrating thought, Dr. Mathews delves into the sayings of the Master and relates them to society of this day. It is the work of a scholar and a sincere religionist. He fails to agree with many that the teachings of Jesus materially soften the realities of life. "His teaching," he declares, "is hewn from the indestructible rock of reality." And he traces the influence the Master's teachings have had in shaping the course of Christian civilization through the Middle Ages to the present era. The purpose of those teachings was always to influence life, to improve, purify, and strengthen it. Always Jesus' purpose was to show to the individual the way of life.

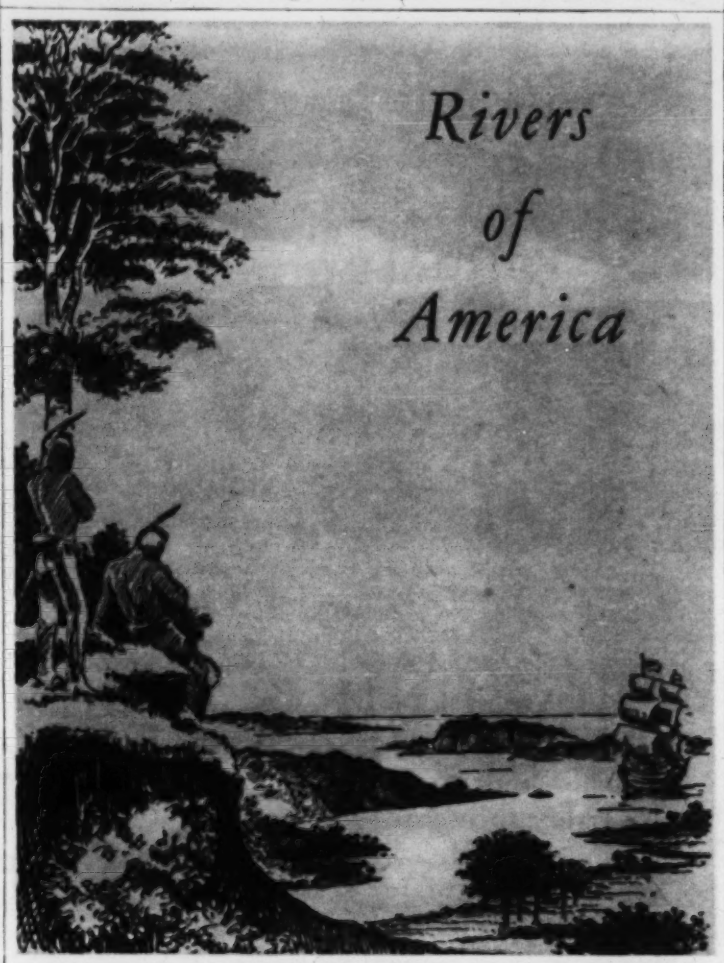
The author posits as the foundation of all true education understanding of God. Of Jesus as a teacher he writes, "As we stand back and look at His principles and methods of education we discover how far He was ahead of the most authentic insights of our twentieth-century pedagogy and psychology. Education for Him could not be, as it cannot be for us, true education unless it interprets all its subjects in the light of the meaning of the universe. Therefore for Christ and the Christian all education is religious education; that is, it sees the world and, indeed, the universe as the theater of God's activity."

Dr. Mathews clarifies admirably the interpretation of the Kingdom. Membership in the Kingdom was gained only through loyal discipleship with Jesus. And he invited all to enter even through the gate that was straight and the way that was narrow. The Kingdom had at last come with power, was present and available to all, first to the Hebrews because they were better equipped to receive it, then to all ready to accept and follow the Christ. "He (Jesus) announced it (the Kingdom) to them, directly, with His own voice and in His own person by the rout of disease and of dem[illegible]nd, indirectly, through the disci[illegible] whom He sent out."

The author accepts the so-called miracles found in the Gospels without equivocation. He deprecates the lessening of interest of the modern church in "The Revelation of St. John the Divine." And he finds in this situation a relevancy to modern conditions of the world which is truly startling. This lessening of interest in this most prophetic of books he attributes to the use of strange symbols—the serpent, dragon, the woman clothed with the sun, the golden bowl and trumpets, and the beast—symbols somewhat difficult to comprehend. Also in the frequent use of numbers he sees hidden meanings not clearly recognized by twentieth-century readers. The analysis of the Apocalypse is highly illuminating and quite worthy of careful perusal.

Dr. Mathews is a true religionist in that he looks for the solution of the world's problems through a greater recognition of God's rule of the universe and a more willing and complete acceptance of the Master's teaching and example as setting forth and exemplifying the divine Will. The works of this author are always carefully thought out and equally as carefully wrought, a combination which makes for worthy literature.

ALBERT F. GILMORE



Decoration for "The Charles," by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot, Which Farrar & Rinehart Will Publish in June

The Making of a Novelist

Joseph Conrad: The Making of a Novelist, by John D. Gordan. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.

IN A CAREFULLY PREPARED, scholarly volume, John D. Gordan has traced the early literary career of one of the figures of modern English literature, seeking the sources of his material, studying his methods of work, and analyzing his manuscripts. Though the book is primarily for students of Conrad, it does have a general interest for those who are ambitious to write or who are curious about the process by which a distinguished work of fiction is evolved.

Conrad was a laborious craftsman, who came close to fulfilling the definition of genius as the capacity for taking infinite pains. Nearly a quarter of a century elapsed between his first mention of a story which he called "The Rescuer," in a letter to his faithful adviser, Edward Garnett, in 1896, and the publication of the finished work under the title of "The Rescue" in 1920. That was a novel of unusual difficulty even for Conrad, and one which he put aside more than once while he turned his attention to other stories. But the books which he finished more quickly were not tossed off lightly.

One of the interesting sections of Mr. Gordan's volume is given to detailed examination of the text of three of the Conrad novels: "Almayer's Folly," "The Nigger of the Narcissus," and "Lord Jim." In these three stories, Mr. Gordan says in a preface, may be seen the progress of Conrad. "In the first Conrad was a carefree amateur; in the second he made himself a professional, and in the third he wrote with the resolution of an established professional." A study of the texts indicates the laborious process by which the evolution was achieved. Words were eliminated and added. Substitutions were made. Phrases were transposed. No effort was spared to secure the exact effect that the author desired.

In the larger aspects of the composition of a novel, Conrad's difficulties as an author seem to have stemmed in part from his method of working out a narrative. Mr. Gordan points out that as Conrad himself showed in his comments on "Almayer's Folly" "he usually started with a strong impression of a character and situation and only a general conception of the events to be connected with them. The details of the story depended upon the inspiration of the moment."

Conrad never became an easy writer. The record that Mr. Gordan recounts is one of achievements in the face of difficulties. It is the story of a Pole, from a nation and family of no maritime background, who took up the trade of the sea—first under the French flag and then the English—turned to the profession of letters, overcame the barrier of language, and became a master of the exacting craft of a writer.

Between the pages of Mr. Gordan's book and the finished works of Conrad there is still a gap. No one can trace quite all the steps that go to make a work of literature. But Mr. Gordan by his analysis does stir the curiosity of the reader to open once more the pages of the remembered Conrad novels.

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BOOKSELLERS CAMBRIDGE

Builders of Revolution

Propaganda and the American Revolution, by Philip Davidson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $4.

WE HAVE HEARD so much about propaganda in the last 25 years that we are prone to think of it as a twentieth-century invention, and we have been warned against it so often that the word has taken on a derogatory meaning. As a matter of fact, neither is the use of propaganda new, nor is its implication necessarily sinister.

According to the dictionary, propaganda is (1), any organization or method for spreading a certain opinion or belief; (2), the opinion or belief. The opinion or belief may be right, the means of spreading it may be honorable; or the contrary. Warnings against propaganda are often propaganda.

There is something new, however, about studying the American Revolution in the light of modern knowledge of the technique of those who attempt to form opinion or control action. This is the subject of "Propaganda and the American Revolution," by Philip Davidson, of the faculty of Agnes Scott College, Georgia.

The revolt of the 13 colonies was not a spontaneous rising all along the Atlantic seaboard. "The number of people who consciously and systematically attempted to arouse anti-British sentiment was not large," writes Professor Davidson. "The creative leadership of any movement is always small. . . . In the main, the propagandists were the substantial, propertied people, people of standing in their communities. Assemblymen, merchants, manufacturers, planters, lawyers, writers, and preachers, they were influential in the life of the colonies long before the Revolution." Politically they were Whigs.

Foremost among these the author puts Samuel Adams. In recent years Sam Adams has been called a rabble-rouser, an inveterate agitator and demagogue, who never made a success of anything except stirring up trouble. Though Professor Davidson does not minimize his efficiency as a troublemaker, he emphasizes also the value of Adams' Harvard training, his education in law and theology, and his talent for political writing and organization. He also developed the committees of correspondence between towns and colonies, which did more than anything else to spread the revolutionary spirit.

Other influential propagandists were John Adams, Josiah Quincy, William Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, Francis Hopkinson, John Dickinson, the Lees of Virginia, Samuel Chase of Maryland.

Lower-class leaders organized the Sons of Liberty, which had some basis in an already incipient labor movement. At the same time, the Congregational clergy of New England were working from above, prompted partly by apprehensions of an Anglican establishment in America, partly by the traditional struggle between the nonconformist churches and the government overseas. Enlisting the support of the ministers was a shrewd move on the part of the Whig leaders.

Most powerful of all was the press. The Stamp Act was obnoxious to all printers, and of the 42 newspapers in the colonies on the eve of the war, hardly one was exclusively pro-British. Some tried to be impartial, and after the Tories organized their propaganda campaign in 1774 a few Tory papers were started, the most important of which was James Rivington's New York Gazetteer. Tory or even neutral printers had a hard time, with Sons of Liberty wrecking their presses.

Professor Davidson's painstaking, occasionally repetitious survey includes also an account of the counter-efforts of the Tories. It is a useful work for students of the period, and, for the general reader it contains a warning that much of what we know about the Revolution we have learned from revolutionary propaganda.

W. K. R.

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Some of the most vigorous and forthright reporting of the war has come from these correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor. Edmund Stevens wrote from the Finnish front, was in Norway during the Nazi conquest, trudged with the Greek army on bomb-swept Albanian roads, flew to Bucharest, thence to Syria, and is observing the present Eritrean and African campaigns. Mallory Browne has been writing eye-witness despatches out of Britain under fire, and now has a fresh outlook after his trip home. Joseph C. Harsch has been one of a few courageous independent newsmen remaining in Berlin. Saville R. Davis has made a comprehensive study of the Mediterranean situation; and Randall Gould is known as one of the crack newsmen in the Far East.

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. . Music From the Grass Roots

(Continued from Page 9)

Quartet, most of them liked the saga of '49-er Ike and his girl friend, "Sweet Betsy From Pike." They didn't care for unaccompanied singing and preference was for songs that had qualities widely true of our music—emphatic rhythm and clearly defined melodies. They listened with keen interest to the commissioned works—Aaron Copland's variation on "John Henry," with its intelligent instrumentation; William L. Dawson's tone poem on a Negro folk theme; David Guion's "The Little Brown Bulls," Charles Ceeger's orchestral treatment of the "John Hardy" ballad; and, of course, Roy Harris' cowboy songs. In all, there were 19 commissioned works. When the music was "modern" in technique, irrespective of its qualities, it was labeled "unmelodic"—and, conversely, when the music was "conventional" and therefore graspable, it had a better chance of acceptance.

Children and adults sent in many songs that were added to the Archive collection in the Library. Some of these were presented on special broadcasts. One was a play-party song made up—on an older model—by school children in Washington, D. C.:

Little Sally Ann,
Sitting in the sand,
Weeping and crying,
For a young man.

Rise, Sally, rise,
Wipe your dirty eyes,
Turn to the east,
Turn to the west,
And turn to the one that you love best.

Another was a particularly sanguine version of "London Bridge," reminding us that this was originally a folk song about the bridge that led to the gallows, from a classroom group in Pennsylvania. The strength of folk tradition in our past was indicated by a song called "The Little Tailor," sent in by Mrs. Martha Porter Judd of La Jolla, California, that began: "In good old colony times when we lived under a king. . . ." And another parent listener, this one in Hutchinson, Kansas, contributed the ballad of "Bolivar Riggins," who, it turned out, was another of those stalwarts of '49 from Pike County.

The Lomax histories of folk songs, published by Macmillan, probably comprise the most representative collection of such material in print. Years ago, when Alan Lomax and his father were down in the Brazos Bottoms of Texas, they found a nonsense song that began something like this:

Yonder I sit on yonder hill,
Yonder I sit and grind my mill,
Come-a shiver and a boo shi ro ri
Shu rack a shu rack a shu rack a shu, etc.

As often happens in a country where so many people are on the go, the original sense of the song had been hopelessly garbled. But during the course of the Folk Music broadcasts Mr. Lomax received a letter from Mrs. Corrinne Brown of Waco, Texas. She sent in an Indian song her older sister taught her when she was a small girl. This was the song he'd heard in the Brazos Bottoms and, though some of the words were necessarily phonetic, here they were in proper sequence, and the love ballad, "Shule Agrah," emerged:

I set me down on top of a hill,
Cried till my tears might turn a mill,
But still his poor heart lies cold and still,
Tuska val la la voose chack a lo la ril.

Shula, shula, shula shack,
Shula, shu-la, rack a she-la, ho,
Be fo la moose tusca val la la voose
Shack a lo la rill.

The program of Nonsense and Animal Songs was popular with children, who like animals even before they like cowboys, and was also of considerable interest to adults. Previously undiscovered versions of "Frog Went a-Courtin'" were sent in from many sections of the country. Here are two verses from this old tune, sent in by Mrs. A. L. Fraser of Spokane, Washington:

The frog a-courtin' he did ride, uh huh,
The frog a-courtin' he did ride, with a sword and pistol by his side, uh huh.

He took Miss Mouse upon his knee, uh huh,
He took Miss Mouse upon his knee and said, "Miss Mouse, will you have me, uh huh" . . .

With these verses Mrs. Fraser wrote a letter to Alan Lomax which sums up the spirit in American folk music that both young and old listeners share:

"I sure was surprised, for I did not think that the frog song would ever go farther than the radio station here. But you never can tell how far a frog can jump by his looks. My mother . . . was born at Richland, Ohio. In 1844, her parents were married in Pennsylvania. She married Levi David (my father) and they lived near Montgomery, Michigan, where my brother and I were born. I was born in 1863. My mother was a hard worker but a good singer. She taught me so many old songs. . . . I always loved to sing . . . so I went on singing from morning till night (as my stepfather said, I was always the first one up in the morning, and the last to go to bed, and singing all the time). . . . I came to this state in 1889, before it was a state . . . in a covered wagon. No roads, but lots of Indians. . . ."

That is America singing. When the programs were resumed a few weeks ago, they were broadcast from one end of the hemisphere to the other, and to distant possessions of the United States. They reach an estimated 15,000,000 children, and are rebroadcast in Portuguese and Spanish. As one might expect, the programs were so popular among adults that CBS now puts on a thrice-weekly air show, "Back Where I Come From," by Alan Lomax and Nicholas Ray. This show features the vigorous folk songs of America.

. . Lion's Brood to the Rescue

(Continued from Page 3)

which had idly revolved with the full knowledge that they didn't have to supply anywhere near their home necessities, began to whir to fill self-sufficiency orders. Farmers began to plant more wheat, shear more wool, and dress more meat for Empire markets.

One of the first achievements was the two-a-day capacity reached in aircraft production—a new product for Australian industry. These much-needed planes will be used to train the air force of 57,000 which is to be Australia's part of the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme.

Another significant attainment for Australian production lines is the manufacture of equipment, which is soon expected to supply complete outfits for every Australian soldier.

War orders have already jumped to $25,000,000 and 150,000 workers are boosting production to turn out 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges a day, and to make antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, howitzers, and depth-charge throwers. This year will see Australia spending $325,000,000 on munitions alone.

New Zealand

Cinderella of the Dominions, New Zealand is farther away from the seat of the Empire in London than any other portion of the Empire, or even of the populated world. And yet a little more than a million and a half New Zealanders have drawn themselves into the Empire war scheme as closely as any other of Britain's people.

They proved this off Uruguay, when New Zealand sailors manned the guns of the British cruiser Achilles to help disable the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee. They proved it when 30,000 of their troops volunteered to man stations from London to Singapore, and when New Zealanders helped the "Aussies" to capture Bardia.

They will prove it if trouble should break out in the South Pacific and 40,000 home defense troops go into action.

Linked closely to Australia in the war program, New Zealand has begun to expand industries and strengthen ties with the Mother Country in a manner which promises to find a new role for the far-away Empire member.

When the war broke out, New Zealand had the first Commonwealth air training school erected barely a month later. Today, with 1,500 pilots, gunners, and air observers already fighting under the New Zealand emblem, the Dominion is augmenting these with 4,000 more each year.

Infant industries, which were always more or less a side issue in New Zealand's economy, have reached the point where they are equipping their own troops with uniforms and footwear. Aircraft production has been introduced into the Dominion's manufacturing program.

And while the Dominion is subordinating national economy to spend $80,000,000 on its army, $18,000,000 on its air force, and $5,000,000 on its navy, individuals are sharing the burden as though they were but a few miles from the scene of hostilities. The Governor of the New Zealand Reserve Bank has paced the way by working a full year and turning his $16,000 pay check over to the war effort fund.

The Other Hundred Million

This new, revitalized effort on the part of Britain's four major "allies" has been transmitted to other parts of the Empire.

South Africa has managed to dispatch several thousand troops to the East African front despite the violent opposition which at first threatened to defeat the Union's war participation.

Rhodesian pilots are arriving in London in increasing numbers, Newfoundland has sent more than 5,000 of its sons, Jamaica has conscripted all eligible males.

Cyprus, guardian of the Suez Canal, supplied the first organized colonial troops of the war. Burma gave oil, Uganda sent militant tribesmen armed with modern rifles, Barbados gave seasoned sailors, and Tanganyika gave cotton. Nearly $50,000,000 from 19 colonies has been dropped into the Empire war chest.

This is Britain. A new spark has welded together not an Empire, but a Commonwealth in a truer sense than ever before. The old cement of legal ties, a common king, and economic preferences is being strengthened by something new and exciting.

For today in battle which is the prelude to the search for juster peace, 500,000,000 people are reaffirming their common desire for freedom with a vigor which not only promises a closer Empire union, but which harbingers a new era of world co-operation.

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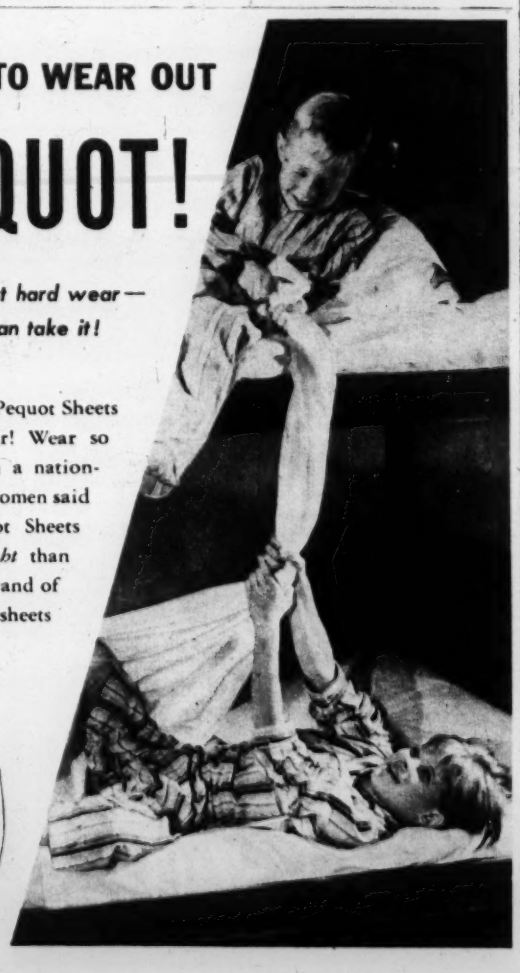

Every Woman Her Own Flower Show!

The new flower hats are enough to add a twinkle to any feminine eye. Department stores and hat shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are gay with the new flower hats for spring.

Gypsy Trails' End

THE LONG, FREE TRAIL of the gypsies in Europe is coming to an end, with the Berlin-issued decree requiring nomadic tribes of Nazi-controlled lands to give up their wanderings, seek a permanent residence and a trade. Those showing indecision in choice of an occupation are given work on farms by the Labor Service.

For a number of years the European tziganes have worked intermittently as laborers on new buildings, particularly as bricklayers. But this did not alter the essential quality of their lives. They still slept at night in their wagon caravans, traveling on to new scenes when wanderlust prompted. Under the new edict, their chief occupations for generations will be gone. No more wandering the countryside telling fortunes, entertaining with weird music and performing bears. No more horse trading; no more begging. The new order has no place either for the gypsies' iron-bound caste system, with their work indicated according to the clan they belong to. In the old days, members of one clan were troubadours, entertaining with weird stringed instruments. Others trained the great black bears as dancing performers. Still others were metalsmiths, skillfully turning out utensils and spoons in tin, zinc, and copper.

The Danube—favorite spot of the gypsies—has known these dark-eyed wanderers since about the thirteenth century, when they first appeared on the banks of the river. From where did they come? No one knows. Perhaps from Egypt, or the Ural mountains, or India. Since then they have scattered with the winds of the world, carrying their legends and easy-going philosophy as far away as Scotland and America.

* * *

After enslavement by the Tartars, the gypsies of Europe had a century of freedom, which is now ending by orders from another dweller of the Danube region, Adolf Hitler of Braunau.

Gifted as cooks, fine old gypsy recipes have been handed down from one generation to the next—all unwritten—and date back to the period when gypsy slaves toiled in the kitchens of Russia, learning culinary secrets from imported French chefs.

This attempt to conventionalize the lives of the gypsies is not the first in Europe's history. Other efforts, however, have failed. They have always stubbornly refused census investigations, and would not enter military service for any country. Even such details as passport regulations are ignored completely by them in their travels.

Hoping to bring the wanderers under some semblance of control, some countries in the past have offered them grants of land for permanent settlements. But they will have none of it. Only the king of Europe's gypsies—Michel II Kwik—it is said hopes one day to settle his people in a gypsy kingdom, possibly on the shores of the Ganges River in India, if a grant of land could be obtained.

* * *

Absolute ruler of the gypsies, Michel II Kwik was elected several years ago during a meeting on the Polish plains near Warsaw. Tribal delegates signified their votes by the fingerprint method. It is part of the king's duties to see that there is justice among tribesmen, and he keeps a picked group of men traveling from one encampment to another to check on gypsy activities.

When Imre Magyari—called the greatest of all gypsy fiddlers—passed on a year ago in Budapest, 1,000 gypsy violinists—their instruments muted—played at his funeral. Magyari started playing the violin as a small child. At one time he showed great promise for a concert career, but gave it up to return to gypsy fiddling. He played often for Emperor Franz Josef of Austro-Hungary and was given many royal honors. After playing over Europe, Magyari received offers to appear in the United States. He declined them all, not wishing to travel so far away from his beloved Danube.

MARION SIMMS

The Broken Gourd

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Someone has broken the gourd at the spring
And left the pieces here on the ground.
The roadside dust and pollen cling
To all that is left of a thing I found
Through heat of a summer long ago—
And I keep thinking how long it was here,
And I wonder if one like it will grow
To be hung by the spring some other year.

It will take some time for another gourd
To mingle flavors of water and sun
And show the tint of gold it had stored—
And the kindness that hung the other one
Beside the spring may come to doubt
The careless hands that dropped it so . . .
And let the people look about
For something to catch the spring's clear flow.

The maple leaves will cloud the spring
For a little while—then it will break
Through them, with the flash of a silver wing,
Along the way it has chosen to take.
And I think the one who hung the first
Gourd here at the spring will come once more
To hang a gourd for the people's thirst—
Though it be broken as before.

. . War Calls for Labor Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

strike vote before the walkout can go into effect. This time would be utilized to foster negotiation or, if necessary, to provide for an impartial examination and public report. This, it is believed, would forestall most strikes or unreasonable stands by employers.

Labor has pointed out that even in England under war it has not been thought necessary or wise to outlaw strikes altogether. But it is also true that Great Britain has begun to carry out the registration of labor for draft into industry if that should prove advisable, under the same powers which authorized a possible taking over of productive plants and capital.

In the United States, if employees have received deferred classification in the draft on account of being defense-industry workers, it is always possible to withdraw that deferment in case they refuse actually to work under reasonable terms. This recourse has been suggested in one or two disputes. If any extensive section of labor should take a contentious or greedy attitude about helping with defense even at good wages while soldiers are serving for $30 a month, the probability is that public sentiment would quickly approve a general draft of needed labor as well as of man power for the armed forces.

As a counterpart affecting the ownership side in industry there already exists in the Conscription Act the industry-draft provision for commandeering the plant of a possibly recalcitrant manufacturer. Short of that, the Government can place considerable pressures on an employer by publicity or by diverting or withholding important contracts from certain suppliers, as was done in the Ford Motor Company case for refusal to assure compliance with the Wagner Act.

It is not, however, by "cracking down" or putting on screws or dragooning offenders that best results are obtained in defense production or any other kind of production. The essence of the present situation is that every American is deeply, vitally concerned in the struggle now going on between forces of order and of lawlessness in the world. His interests are affected, whether he recognizes it or not.

In general, the American worker responds to these facts and so does the industrialist. Each does better when he feels assured that he is bearing only his fair share of the burden and that the other is doing his part without demanding an excessive profit or wage. Even if there are inequalities, if someone sacrifices more than another, the victory to be won and the satisfaction to be found in it are more important than that, and sacrifices gain a reward in the end.

Broadly speaking, nobody really wants a strike or a stoppage of useful work. The employee likes to be able to take home a good-sized box of groceries on Saturday night. The company president likes to see finished products coming off the line onto the loading platforms to be shipped away. If an occasional agitator would rather see men in a picket line than at work, or an occasional employer rather hire guards than pay men a decent share of what they produce, the spotlight should be thrown on such conditions. But for the most part industrial relations consist of getting men with honest differences to understand each other. The widespread efforts of conciliators and mediators, official or unofficial, to accomplish this constitute an important and genuinely productive arm of defense activity.

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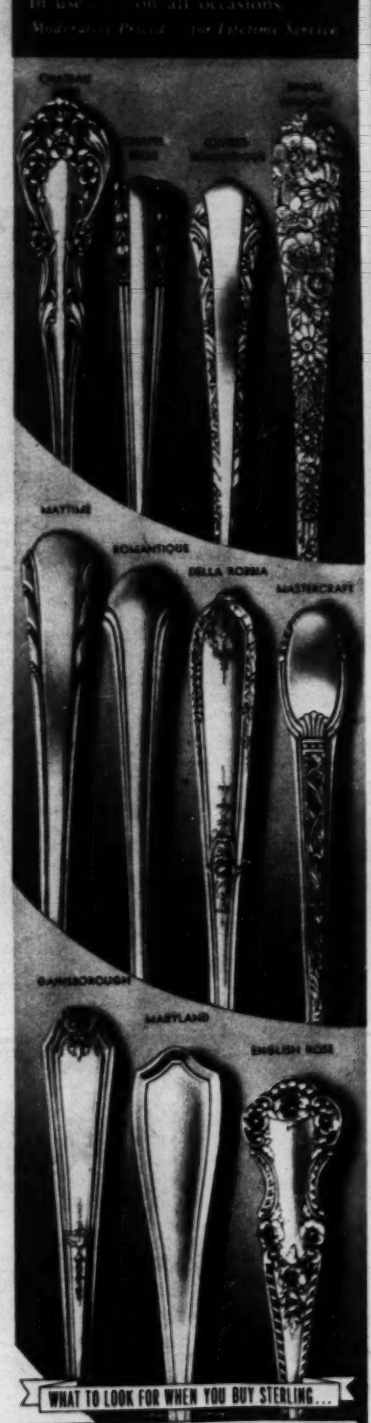

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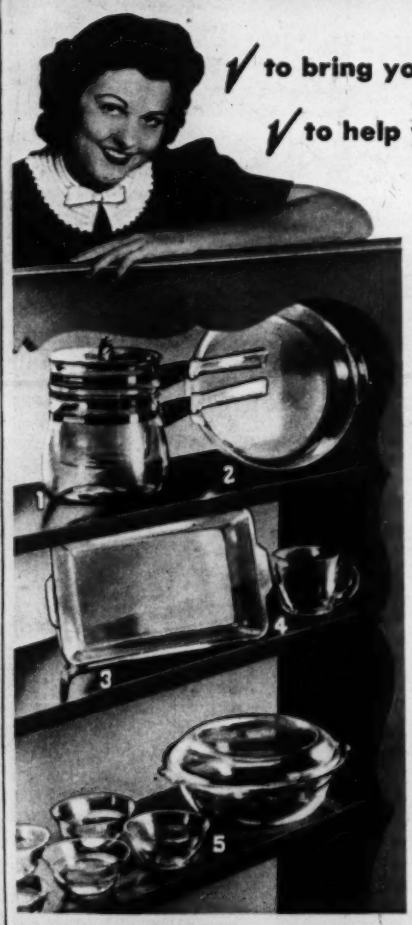

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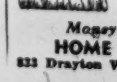

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Over the Editor's Desk

OF PRIME IMPORTANCE, these days when loss of work hours should be avoided, is the need, wherever possible, of settling differences between industry and labor by means other than strikes. How efficiently this is being done by John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, is told by Tully Nettleton of the editorial page staff of The Christian Science Monitor. While in Washington recently, Mr. Nettleton talked with Mr. Steelman.

Richard Hallet, Maine author of many fine books and articles about adventure and the sea, tells us the stirring story of William S. Newell, President of the Bath (Maine) Iron Works Corporation, and how his confidence that Bath's heritage as a shipbuilding city would revive was so strong that he made ready for contracts not yet in sight. Now he has more orders than he can fill.

From Earl E. Simms comes the story of a noted Texas baseball coach, appropriate to the coming season of increased interest in new players, and their development by minor teams.

Sophia Steinbach offers an interesting account of the way ski troops are being trained in 15 states. Rolf Monsen, Lake Placid ski expert, recently received Army commendation for his efficient instruction methods.

A trip behind the scenes at Radio City Music Hall, New York City, is described by Malcolm W. Bayley of the Monitor's editorial page staff.

The all-out aid to Britain that is now being provided by all the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations is a subject that is before all of us these days. Gordon Walker of the Monitor's foreign department in Boston presents a summary of this great effort.

Charles Edward Smith, who is well informed about the ways in which folk music is being brought to general attention in the United States by means of radio and concerts, discusses traditional and regional songs in this issue.

Letters

"Crisis in Chinatown" . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

I noticed with interest your recent article in the Magazine Section entitled "Crisis in Chinatown." I fail to see any crisis or new situation in the fact that Chinese college graduates are compelled to take common labor. This is no new situation, nor is it in any way confined to Chinese youth.

In my opinion, based on over 50 years' experience, when the service clubs urge and assist every high school graduate to go to college they do more harm than good, because from the very nature of things there are not enough so-called "white collar" jobs for the young people who finish college, even were all who go through college capable of handling the better jobs.

Therefore, many who go through college must take common labor or its equivalent. Many a good carpenter has been spoiled to make a poor preacher or lawyer.

In the old days, before the unions forbade it, practically every mechanic took his boy on the job with him and taught him the trade. Thus boys of 18, if they went to college, had not only a source of income while in college but also had a sure chance for work if they could not use their college training.

It has been my experience that boys who had completed the eighth grade learned the printing trade more easily and became more competent than those who tried to learn after finishing high school, for the reason that they were still at a more teachable age.

Times change, but the fundamentals do not change. It is a well-known fact that very few of one generation will learn from previous generations. This, in my opinion, is the reason for panics. The young generation goes headlong into speculation because of its inherent desire for change and advancement. Then when their experiments fail they lose a sane sense of things. It is a well-established fact that older men go through panics with more confidence and usually with more success than the younger generation. This is probably because of the fact that they have already survived one or more panics.

In these days of newspapers, movies, and radios, to say nothing of adult evening classes, if a young man wants additional education it is available to any youth with reasonable ambition.

Of course, high school courses try to give some mechanical and special training, but the results are meager as compared to real apprenticeship. They may give theoretical training, but there is none of the practical experience a youth gets in a real apprenticeship.

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Montesano, Wash.

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. . Charge of the Ski Brigade

(Continued from Page 6)

officer said, when I asked him to explain the need for large-scale training of winter troops.

"What we are preparing for is just as great a question in the Army as it is among civilians. As I see it, all of our preparations, including maneuvers in snow, are not necessarily designed to meet a threat in this country. It is part of the general training the Army should get to meet a crisis anywhere in this hemisphere.

"Recently troops were called to the new base in Newfoundland. They must be ready to meet all requirements there are elsewhere." Furthermore, he added, it was well to keep in view the possibility, however remote, that an invader, attempting to control the United States by isolating the industrial East from the South and West, would not travel up the Hudson River, but would strike from the north.

Ski patrolmen should have no difficulty lining up good north country guides for civilian service. Winter is greeted en masse in winter festivals throughout the snow belt. In New England almost every village comes forth at least part of a day each season for community winter play. Carnivals like the annual Country Winter Frolic of Louis County, Minn., attracting the entire local rural population, are increasingly popular in the Midwest. California has 275,000 skiers, and family cross-country ski trips on weekends are an habitual diversion among residents of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Wisconsin.

In an effort to focus the attention of Americans on the need for civilian participation in defense, Charles C. Dole, executive secretary of the National Ski Patrol, quoted Lord Dorchester, British master of the hunt, who addressed American sportsmen:

"Pray that the need never arises in your land, but forewarned is forearmed, and let your young men see to it in time that some among them have in their mind's eye and memory a complete map of any bit of country that they may be called upon to safeguard, and extend such knowledge so that every bit of vulnerable country is apportioned to someone."

The National Ski Patrol, whose headquarters are at the Graybar Building, New York, was founded three years ago as a nonprofit movement to give first aid and weed out recklessness among amateurs. Members are pledged to answer calls of stranded people in their area.

Qualifications for membership include completion of the 30-hour standard first aid course of the American Red Cross and the advanced winter sports course and ability to pass specific ski tests. Supplementary knowledge of mountain snow and avalanche conditions is required where need for such knowledge exists.

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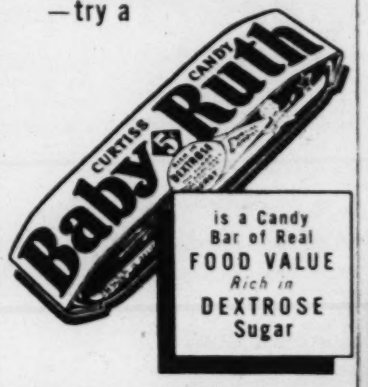

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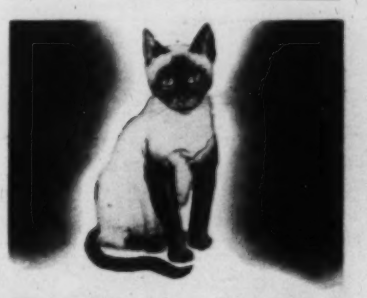

What's in a Name?

by Mrs. Silas H. Andrews

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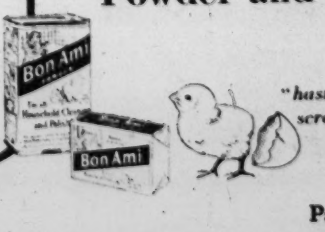

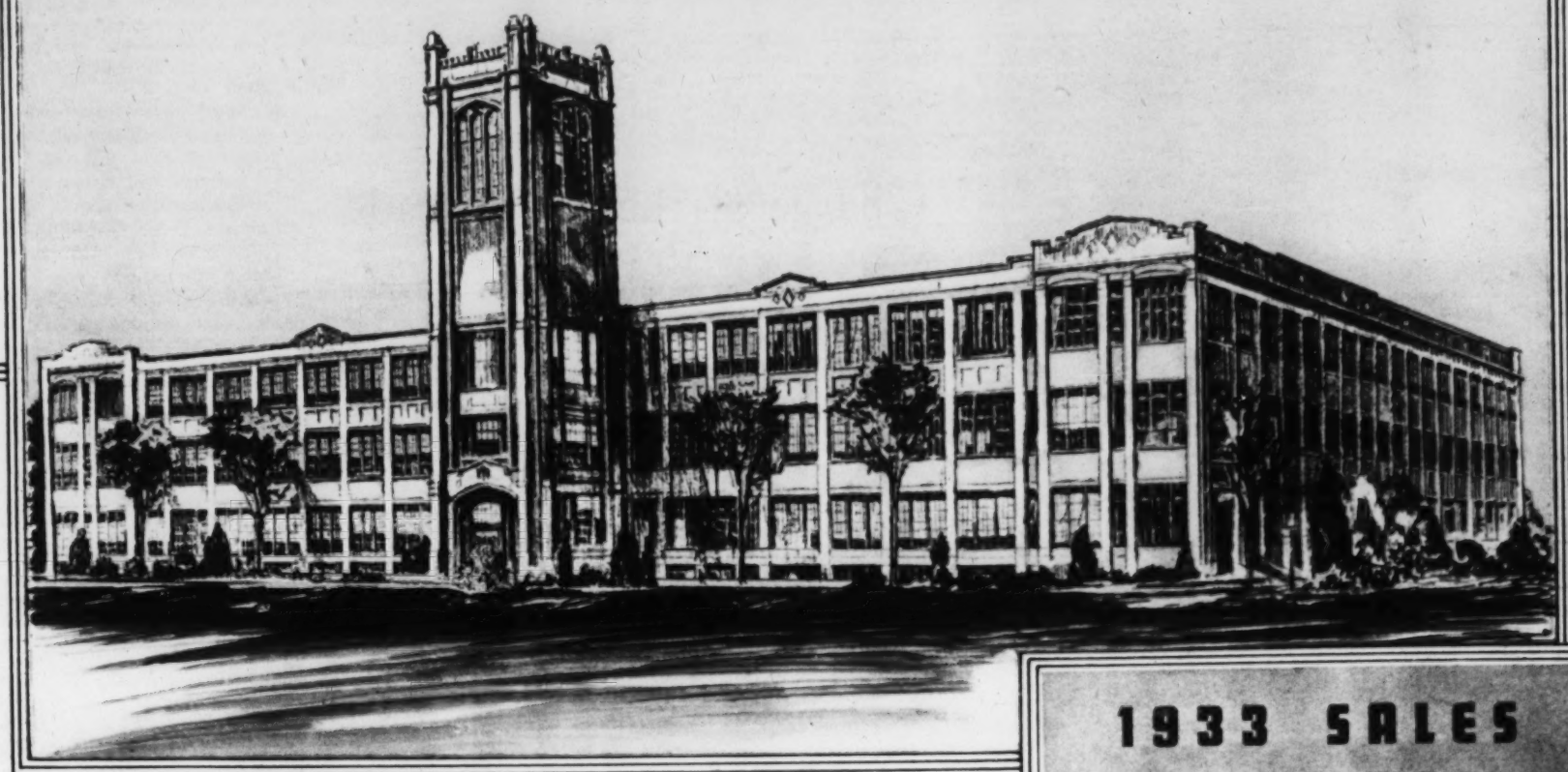

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